THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER,

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age ſoever, the moſt eaſie, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or publiſhed by any.

And further alſo, teacheth a direct Courſe, how any unskilfull perſon may eaſily both underſtand any hard Engliſh words, which they ſhall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or elſewhere hear or read: and alſo be made able to uſe the ſame aptly themſelves; and generally whatſoever is neceſſary to be known for the Engliſh Speech: So that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters unto the Grammer-School, for an Apprentice, or any other his private uſe, ſo far as concerneth Engliſh. And therefore is made not only for Children, though the firſt Book be meer childiſh for them, but alſo for all other, eſpecially for thoſe that are ignorant in the Latine Tongue.

In the next Page the *School-Maſter* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all Beholders, ſetting forth ſome of the chief Commodities of his Profeſſion

Deviſed for thy ſake that wanteſt any part of this skill, by *Edward Coote* Maſter of the Free-School in St: *Edmonds-Bury*.

Peruſed and approved by publique Authority, and now the 33 *time Imprinted with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book added.*

LONDON,
Printed by *William Leybourn*, for the Company of *STATIONERS*, 1665.

The School-Maſter his Profeſſion.

I *Profeſſe to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgement to underſtand the true reaſon of our* Engliſh *tongue, with great expedition and pleaſure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few dayes, with great eaſe.*

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that ſhall be trained up for any Grammar-ſchool, that they ſhall never erre in writing the true Orthographie of any word truly pronounced: which, what eaſe and benefit it will bring unto Schoolmaſters, they beſt know. And the ſame proffer do I make all other, both Men and Women, that now for want thereof are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I aſſure all School-maſters of the Engliſh *Tongue, that they ſhall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection, but alſo they ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.*

I hope by this ſhort and plain way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwiſe would have learned. And ſo more knowledge will be brought unto this Land, and more Books bought, then otherwiſe would have been.

I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort of much charge they have been at in maintaining their children long at ſchool, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty ſhall by me plainly ſee and underſtand thoſe things which they have thought hard.

I do teach thee the firſt part of Arithmetick, *to know or write any number.*

By the practice thereunto adjoyned, all Learners ſhall ſo frame and tune their voices, as that they ſhall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of ſtile in their Proſe or Verſe.

By the ſame practice children ſhall learn in a Catechiſme, *the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precept of virtue and civil behaviour.*

I have made a part of a brief Chronologie, *for practiſing of reading hard words, wherein thou ſhalt be much helped for the underſtanding of the* Bible, *and other Hiſtories: and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors, both* Greek *and* Latine *lived, and when the principal Hiſtories in them were done.*

I have ſet down a Table *containing and teaching the true writing and underſtanding of any hard* Engliſh *word, borrowed from the* Greek Latine *or* French, *and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain* Engliſh *word: whereby the children ſhall be prepared for the underſtanding of thouſands of* Latine *words before they enter the Grammer-School, which alſo will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore; if thou underſtandeſt not any word in this Book, not before expounded, ſeek the Table. If I be generally received, I ſhall cauſe one uniform manner of teaching a thing, which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine tongue, ſo would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practiſed.*

Finally, I have given thee ſuch exampels for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou ſhouldeſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhalt ſeldom finde in England*) they alone will coſt thee much more money than I ask thee for my whole Profeſſion.*

If thou deſireſt to be further ſatisfied, for the performance of theſe things, read the *Preface*; where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt Book, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

The Preface for directions to the READER.

OTher men in their writing (gentle Reader) may juſtly uſe ſuch ſtile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a ſchool; but I am inforced of neceſſity, to affect that plain rudneſſe, which may fit the capacity of thoſe perſons with whom I have to deal; the learned ſorts are able to underſtand my purpoſe, and to teach the Treatiſe without further directions I am now therfore to direct my ſpeech unto the unskilfull, which deſire to make uſe of it for their own private benefit, and to ſuch men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamſters and ſuch others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others Give me leave therefore (I beſeech thee) to ſpeak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to thoſe things which I ſhall deliver unto thee: I ſeek nothing by thee, but thy own pleaſure, eaſe and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for two or three dayes, at the firſt, it may ſeem ſomewhat hard or ſtrange to thee, yet be not diſcoraged neither caſt it from thee; for if thou take but diligent pains in it, but four dayes, thou ſhalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou ſhalt learn more of the Engliſh Tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: Thou ſhalt teach thy ſcholars with better commendation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou mayeſt ſit on thy Shop-board, at thy Looms, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after thou haſt once made this little Book familiar to thee. The practice and order of ſtudy, I know, is a ſtranger to thee; yet muſt thou now be ſure, that thou paſſe not over any one word before thou well underſtand it. If thou canſt not finde out the meaning and true uſe of any rule or word, and having none preſent to help thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meeteſt with thy Miniſter, or other learned Scholars, of whom thou maiſt enquire; and do not think it any diſcredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other ſuch things, as thoſe of thy condition are uſually unacquainted with: rather aſſure thy ſelfe, that all wiſe men will commend thee that deſireſt knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuſe to be directed, I know are ſuch as delight in their ſottiſh Ignorance, like *Scoggins* Prieſt, who becauſe he had uſed his old *Mumpſimus* for theſe dozen years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpſimus* though it be never ſo good. Two things generally you muſt mark for the uſe of this Book. Firſt, the true underſtanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it: if thou be onely a Scholar; then the other of teaching it, if thou be alſo a Teacher. And for the firſt, where I profeſſe to teach with far more eaſe and pleaſure to the Learner, and therefore with greater ſpeed than others, underſtand the reaſon, thou haſt but two principal things to learn, to ſpell truly any word of one ſyllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the firſt, I have diſpoſed ſyllables, ſo in the firſt Book, howſoever at the firſt ſight, they may ſeem common, as thou canſt meet none, but either thou haſt it here ſet down, or at leaſt ſo many like both for the beginning, or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou ſhalt not be skilfull in.

And I have begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they firſt learned, all other will follow with very little labour. Theſe ſyllables known, becauſe all words, be they never ſo long or hard, be made of them, thou haſt nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down ſo eaſie and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou ſhalt never erre in any hard word: I doubt not but thine owne experience ſhall finde this to be true, and ſo my promiſe in that point performed to the full. Marvail not, why in this firſt Book, I have differed in writing many ſyllables from the uſual manner; yea, from my ſelfe in the reſt of my works, as *tumpl* without (e) and *tun* with one (n) and *plum* not *plume*. My reaſon is, I have put there no more

letters

letters, then are of abſolute neceſſity, when in the reſt I have followed cuſtom: yea, often I write the word diverſly (if it be uſed differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to preſent uſe of reading words of one ſyllable, which thou haſt learned to ſpell, and ſo thou mayſt have nothing in the ſecond Book to learn, but onely diviſion of words, and other hard Obſervations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margine (which I would have thee alwayes diligently read and mark) will make theſe things more plain unto thee.

Alſo where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced; I muſt mean it of thoſe words whoſe writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the beſt Engliſh-men in this Land, are not agreed; as ſome write *malicious*, deriveing it from *malice*. Others write *malitious*, as from the Latine *malitioſus*. So ſome write *Germane* from the Latine, ſome *Germain* from the French. Neither do I deale with proper names, or ſtrange words of Art in ſeveral ſciences, nor the unknown terms of peculier Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unleſs ſome time on ſome ſpecial occaſion I know ere this, thou thirſteſt that art a Teacher, to hear how thou mayeſt with more eaſe and profit teach a hundred Scholars, than before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee ſucceſs. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the beſt thou haſt ſhall learn that here which he never knew, neither needeth he any other for Engliſh) provide and uſe theſe Books, than divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 ſorts as thy number is) for more thou needeſt not, although thou haſt an hundred Scholars,) and place ſo many of them as are neareſt of like forwardneſs, in one leſſon or forme, as in Grammer-ſcholes, and ſo go through the whole number, not making above 4 companies at the moſt: ſo that thou ſhalt have but ſome lectures to hear, if thou haſt an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou haſt forty lectures, though but 40 Scholars, Then when thou wouldeſt hear any fourm, call them fourth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together, hear two or three that thou moſt ſuſpecteſt to be moſt negligent, or of dulleſt conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, ſentence or part, another the next, and ſo through, ſo that all do ſomewhat and none know when or what ſhall be enquired of him; encourage the moſt diligent and tendereſt nature. And thus doubt not, but thou ſhalt do more good unto 20, in one houre, than before unto four in ſeveral leſſons. For by oppoſing each other as I have directed in the end of the ſecond Book, emulation and fear of diſcredit, will make them envy who ſhall excell; by this meanes alſo, every one in a higher form be well able to help thoſe under him, and that without loſs of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and ſweet tuning of the voice, I have given thee this help: I have added for preſent all ſorts of ſtile, both dialogue and other; and for Verſe, Pſalmes, and other verſes of all the ſeverall ſorts uſual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt to all careful Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Pariſhes, they would ſometimes repair unto the Schooles of ſuch Teachers as are not Grammarians, to hear their children pronounce, and ſo help ſuch with their diſcretion, that deſire to uſe this Book in their Schooles; for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſilly little children chance, which ſhould at firſt be moſt skilfully grounded, which is the onely cauſe of ſuch woful ignorance in ſo many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one ſentence of true Engliſh: therefore let Parents now be careful to whome they commit their Children.

But to return to my teaching Tradeſ-men; if thou deſireſt to be informed how to teach this Treatiſe, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the Book, and as thy Scholar is in ſaying his leſſon, mark what words he miſſeth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next Lecture, and ſo untill he be perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilfull. And let his fellows alſo remember them, to appoſe him in their propoſitions. But me-thought I heard thee ſay, that my reaſons have perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canſt

not

not move all their Parents to be willing to beſtow ſo much money in a Book at the firſt. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then thay ſhall ſave much by the bargain; but they will reply, that this little young childe will have torne it before it be half learned. Then anſwer them, that a remedy is provided for them alſo, which is this; Firſt, the Printer upon ſight hereof framed the Horn-book according to the order of this Book, making the firſt part of my ſecond page, the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reaſon. for a child may by this Treatiſe almoſt learn to ſpel perfectly in as little time, as learn well the Horn-book But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground-work of ſpelling, all the reſt of this work will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly, I have ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt Book, that if the child ſhould tear out every leaf as faſt as he learneth, yet it ſhall not be greatly hurtful, for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reaſonable man, that this entrance in them prefixeth the manner how to underſtand the uſe of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular ordinary ſounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, eſpecially it being ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I ſo pratled and liſped unto thee, as that I hope thou underſtandeſt my purpoſe and ſingle heart for thy good; which if I finde accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my courſe, for the eaſie and ſpeedy attaining of the learned language. An Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profeſſion, ſo might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you finde my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

THE

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ã ẽ õ ũ.

The first Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

CHAP. I.

TEaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The Titles of the Chapters must not be taught the Scholar but only direct the Teacher.

a e i o u
Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id od ud
Af ef if of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ab eb * * ob *
Al el il ol ul
Am em im om um
An en in on un
Ap ep ip op up
Ar er ir or ur
At et it ot ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
Ai ei * oi *
Ay ey * oy *
Au eu * ou *
Aw ew * ow *
Ax ex ix ox ux

Diphthongs.

If you do ill, fie on us all:
Ah it is so, he is my so.
Wo be to me, if I do so,

a e i o u
Ba be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ka ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ji jo ju
Va ve * vo *
Ba be bi bo bu
Wa we wi wo *
Qua que qui quo *

Up go on, O I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly,
Wo is me, Oh I dy,
You see in me no lv to be.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels, and after two or three dayes, when he is skilfull in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the margine, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

C, before *a*, *o*, *u*, like *k*, but before *e*, or *i*, like *s*, if no other letters come between.

Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a vowel.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly

CHAP. II.

Here you may teach your ſcholars to call theſe words ſyllables, and that ſo many letters as we ſpell together, we call a ſyllable; & you may repeat the firſt two letters as oft as the capacity of a child ſhall require it. And for the more pleaſure of the child, I have uſed ſuch ſyllables as are uſed for Engliſh words.

TEacheth to joyn the two former ſorts of ſyllables together, I mean (*ab* and *ba*) and ſo the reſt, with practice of reading the ſame ſorts of words of three letters. And here you ſee that this and every new Chapter doth ſo repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Ba bab, ba bad, ba bar bat bap
Be bed, be beg, be bet
Bi bid, bi big, bi bil. bi bit
Bo bot, bo bon. bo bos boz bop
Bu bud buſ bus, bu bul, bu buc buz
Da dad dag dap dam daw dap
De den det, de dew
Di did dig dim din dip
Do dog dol dop doz dot dow
Du dup dul, du dun
Fa ſal tan far. ſa fat
Fe ted ſel, ſe fen ſi w — Fi fil fin fir ſit
Fo ſog .oz top, ſo toy, — Fu ful fur
Ga gad, ; a gap, — Ge ges get
Gi gib gig gil, — Go gob gop got

If now your ſcholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, conſonant, and a ſyllable, you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, eſpecially thoſe in the former Chapter *ai ei oi, au eu ou,*

Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut
Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hap
He hed hel hem hen hew
Hi hid him, hi hip his hit
Ho hod hog ho hom ho hot hop
Hu huſ hug hul, hu hum hur
La lad lag lap, la las law lap
Le led leg, le les let
Li lib lig lim, li lip
Lo lob lo lol lop los lot low
Lu lug, lu lul
Ma mad mam man, ma map mas maw may
Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mis
Mo mod mos mow. Mu mul mum mur
Na nag nam na. Ne nel net, ne new

Ni

Ni nib nil nip. No nod noz not now
Nu num nun nut
Na pan pas pat paw pay pzy
Ne ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pix
Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put
Ra rag ram ran rad rai raw ray
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
Ta tap tar tay. Te teg tel ten tew
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy
Tu tub tug tun tur
Ca cal cam can cap cat
Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit
Co cod cob cog, co com cow coy
Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
Sa ſad ſag ſam, ſa ſaw. Se ſel ſet
Si ſip ſir ſit. So ſod ſom ſot ſow
Su ſum, ſu ſup
Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jew. Ju jud
Ye yel yes yet
Wa ban bar bat. We ber
Wa wag way wan was wat way
We wel wed wet
Wi wil win. Wo wol wot
Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quib quit:

In this kind of words of one ſyllable, we uſe only (c) before (a, o, u) and (k) before (e) & (y, i) & not otherwiſe, except in fained words, as (Cis for Ciſly, Kate for Katherine, and in ſome proper names, as Cis the father of Saul: but we uſe (s) before any vowel, therefore have I placed them as you ſee.

Boy, go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag, fill him well, and ſee he be fat, & I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him: & ſo God will vex me, & may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

This ſpeech is made only of words taught before, where you are not to obſerve the ſenſe, being frivolous, but only to teach diction & teaching

CHAP. III.

SEtteth down only all thoſe ſyllables that are of three letters, beginning with two conſonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu
Bza bze bzi bzo bzu
Cha che chi cho chu
Cla cle cli clo clu

Here examine your ſcholars what conſo

nants will follow (b) and let him answer (l, or r,) and so practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find, when you come to the Rules of division in the second Book. I call (h) a consonant here and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of Rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu
Fla fle fli flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gza gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu
Sca sce sci sco scu
Ska ske ski sko sku
Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squu
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tra
Twa twe twi two twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wra wze wzi wzo wzu

CHAP. IV.

HEre are adjoyned the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab) And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words, as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and appose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Ba blab. Ble bled bles blew. Blit blis. Blo blot
Bza bzag bzand bza bzas bzat bzay
Bze bzed bzet bzew. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzow
Cha champ chap chas chat. Che chew
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew
Cri crib. Cro crod cros crow. Cru crum
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzay
Dze dzeg. Dzi dzip. Dzo dzop. Dzu dzum
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flap flat flaw flax. Fle fled
Fli flit. Flo flot flow flox. Flu flux
Fra fray, fre fret, fri frig, fro frog, from frow
Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glid
Glo glos glow. Glu glum glut
Gna gnat gnaw
Gra graf gras gray. Gri grig grin. Gro gros
Kna knap knaw. kni knit
Kno knoz know. Knu knub knug

Pla

Pla plat p'ay. Plo plod plot plow, Plu plum
Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig
* Sca scab scan scar
Ske skeg skep skew. Ski skil skin skip
Sco scof scot. Scul scum
Sha shed shad shal. Shed shel shew
Sla slab slay Sle slew
Sli slid slip slit. Slo slop slow Slu slut
Sme smel. Smi smit. Smo smet. Smu smut
Sna snag snap snat Sni snip. Sno snow. Snu snut
Spa span spar. Spe sped spen spew
Spi spil spin spit. Spo spot. Spu spur
Sta stat stag star stay. Ste stem
Sti stif stil stir. Sto stod stow. Stu stub stuf stur
Swa swad swag swan swap sway. Swe swel
Swi swig swit swim
Tha than that thaw. The them then they
Thi thin this. Tho thou thu thus
Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Tri trim trip
Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus
Twi twig
Wha what. Whe when whey. Whi whip. Who whot (whom
Wra wrap. Wre wren. Wri wrig writ. Wro wrot
Squa squab squad squat. Squi squib.

* I have placed (c, and k) as in the second Chapter: Although yeu shall find (k) written before (a, and u) as in (skarler, skull) yet do the most exact writers say (scarler, scull) but Kalender,

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it d d swel, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staff, that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a cross blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to see, as in a glass, my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

SEtteth down first all syllables of four letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Scra scre scri scro scru | Stra stre stri stro stru
Skra skre skri skro skru | Spla sple spli splo splu
Scla scle scli sclo sclu | Spza spze spzi spzo spzu
Skla skle skli sklo sklu | Thza thze thzi thzo thzu
Shla shle shli shlo sh u | Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu
Shza shze shzi shzo shzu

Appose your Scholar in these, as I willed you in the third Chapter, for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (s) or (ch)

Scra scrap scrat, scret, scri, scro, scrub
Shza shzap, shze shzed shzew, shzi shzig shztl, shzu shzub shzug
Stra strag strau stray, stre stree, stri, strot stroy
Spla splat, spli split
Spza spzat, spze spzed, spzi spzig
Thza thzal, thzo thzot, thzu thzum.

Make your Scholar know perfectly these Diphthongs & use him to spel the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Ai ail tail quail, wai staid, bzai bzain twain, wai wait
Bzau bzaul scraul, lau laud
Toi toil, boi boil spoil, joi join coin, boi bois
Ou our your out trout sou soul scoud scoul cloud bou bous
Fee feed bleed, shee sheep tee feel heel queen
Boo book look hook stood sool hool stool.

CHAP. VI.

TEaching all syllables of three letters that can end any word of two consonants.

The former Chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call terminations, therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl | Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs | Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Ach ech ich och uch | Als els ils ols uls
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl | Alt elt ilt olt ult
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl | Amb emb imb omp umb
Adg edg idg odg udg | Amp emp imp omp ump
Ads eds ids ods uds | Ams ems ims oms ums
Alf elf ilf olf ulf | And end ind ond und
Ald eld ild old uld | Ang eng ing ong ung
Alk elk ilk olk ulk | Ank enk ink onk unk
Alm elm ilm olm ulm | Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
Apl epl ipl opl upl
Aps eps ips ops ups
Apt ept ipt opt upt
Arb erb irb ozb urb
Ard erd ird ozd urd
Ar erf irf ozf urf
Arg erg irg ozg urg
Ark erk irk ozk urk
Arm erm irm ozm urm
Arn ern irn ozn urn

force with re.

Arp erp irp ozp urp
Ars ers irs ozs urs
Art ert irt ozt urt
Aſh eſh iſh oſh uſh
Aſk eſk iſk oſk uſk
Aſl eſlil oſl uſl
Aſp eſp iſp oſp uſp
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt
Ath eth ith oth uth
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Ats ets its ots uts.

CHAP. VII.

ADjoyneth the ſyllables of the former Chapters with the firſt of the firſt Chapters, and others that begin ſyllables with ſuch practice of reading as before.

Ba bab bal. Ga gad gadl. ſcrabl wzabl
Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl. dzi dzibl, ſcri ſcribl
Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, bob bobl
Yu bub bubl, ſtu ſtub ſtubl
Cra crab cras, dza dzab dzas, ſta ſtabs
We web webs. Ri rib ribs
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs, tu tub tubs
Ri ich rich, whi which, mu much, ſu ſuch
La lad lads, ſha ſhad ſhads, ſquads. Be bed beds peds
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
Ba bat batt ſnaſt
Ha baſ baſt. De deſ deſt cleft
Gi gif gift lift riſt, ſi ſift cliſt
Lo loſ loſt ſoft
La laught Hi higb nigb
Da dag dagl wzagl dzagl ſtragl
Gi gig gigl, wzi wzig wzigl
Go gog gogl
Ba bal bald, ſca ſcal ſcald. He bel held geld
Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild

You may ſometime ſpell this way, if the word will be more eaſie, which eſpecially when the word endeth in (*ch*, *gh*, or *ſh*) for then they cannot eaſily be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf
Pe pel pelf ſelf ſhelf twelf. Gu gul gult
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk
Mi mil milk filk. Po pol polk. Hu hul hulk
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fi film. Po polm
Fa ſal ſalm. Sto ſtol ſtoln. Swo ſwo'n
Sca ſcal ſcalp He hel help. Whe whelp Gu gul Gulp
Fa ſal ſals. Pu Pul Puls
Fa ſal ſalts. Sha ſhalt. We bel belt, felt melt ſmelt
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt twilt ſpilt

After (n) we uſe to give little or no ſound to (b)

La lam lamp. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb
Cam camp cramp damp lamp ſtamp. Shi ſhim ſhrimp
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju jum jump cump ſtump
Da dam dams ſtams. Ste ſtem ſtemps. Plu plum plums
Da dan daun daunc faunc jaunc launc chaunc
Fe fen fence henç penc. Qui quinc finc. Ou oun ouns
Ba ban band land ſand wand. We ben lend ſpend ſend
Fi fin find blind wind. Wo bond. Ho hound bound round
Ha han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring
Po pon pong ſtrong wrong. Du dun dung
Ba ban bank rank blank ſlank frank ſhank
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink. Mon monk
Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt
We ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent
Di din dint mint flint hint ſplint
Fo fon font wont Hu hun hunt lunt blunt
Da dap dapl grapl gripl
Co cou coupl
Ca cap carp raps traps chaps. Hi hips lips quips
So ſod ſops tops chops drops ſtrops
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt ſtrapt. Ke ker kept
Di dip dipt ript ſipt tipt ſkipt tript ſtript
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt. Su ſup ſupt
He her herb. Cu cur curb
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard
Be ber berd; Gi gir gird. Lo lord world
Ca car carf dwarf ſcarf wharf. Tu turf turt
Ba bar barg larg charg. Ue ber berg
Di dir dirg, Go gor gorg, Su ſur ſurg ſpurg

Ba

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark ſpark
Wo woz wozk. Lu lur lurk
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm ſwarm
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woz wozm ſtozm
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fir firn quirn ſtirn
Bo boz bozn cozn tozn. Bu bur burn turn ſpurn
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp
Ber bers. Woz wozs. Cu cur curs
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart
Da * aſh daſh laſh. Ra raſh gna gnaſh
Di dir dirt. Fozt ſozt thozt. Hu hur hurt
Fre freſh. Fi iſh tiſh
Gu guſh ruſh bluſh bzuſh cruſh puſh tuſh
Ca caſk maſk taſk. Des deſk. Hu huſk muſk
Fri friſs ſriſt wriſt Mu mus muſt ruſt
Ga gas gaſp haſp raſp waſp. Ri riſp wiſp criſp
Ca caſt haſt faſt laſt waſt taſt baſt chaſt
Be bes beſt, je jeſt reſt neſt weſt peſt cheſt wzeſt
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt
Ra rat rattl. Ke ket kettl. Ti tit titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl
Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath faith wzath
Wi ith ſith with. Mo oth doth moth mouth ſouth flouth
Thzu thzuſt, thza thzaſh, thze thzeſh thzo thzong
Thwa thwait thwaits.

* The reaſon of this difference ſhewed before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine own?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
Both bridle and ſaddle, and Childe in the cradle.
But no bag of gold, houſe or Free-hold,
My coin is but ſmall, finde it who ſhall,
For I know this my ſelf, it is all but pelf,
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half:
She doth yeeld me milk, her skin ſoft as ſilk.
I got without help a Cat and a Whelp;
A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus much in haſte, may ſerve for a taſte.
And ſo I muſt end, no vain word to ſpend:

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending firſt in three, then in four conſonants, containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practice for reading the ſame.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Ei eight he height weight. Si ſight ſzight
Bou bought ought fought wzought ſought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Bel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch
Am amb ambl bzamble. Scre ſcremb. Mi nimb wimble
Fu fum fumbl ſtumbl. Mi nim nimph
Am amp ampl ſcrample crampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps
For (a) here many put (au) We may put (a) before (u) not pronounred — Ba blanch bzanch panch. Ben bench. Wzi wzinch
Ca can candl. handl. Spzen ſpzendl
Ma man mantl. Spzan ſpzantl. Gzun gzuntle
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep dept
Ca cam camp campt ſtampt. Tem temp ſtum ſtump
Ri kin kindl ſpindl. Bu bun bundle
An ankl. Wzi wzinkl ſpzinkl. Un uncl
Man mangl rangl wzangle, Mi mingl ſingle
Ga gar garb gzrbl marbl warbl. Cu curd curdle
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gi girdl. Hu hurdl
Ga gargl. Pu pur purpl. Ri kir kirt kirtl mirtl
Tu turtl. Wo woz wozld. Cu cur curld
Ca caſt caſtl. Wra wraſtle. Thi thiſtl. Jug jugl
Da daſh daſht laſht waſht Pu puſh puſht ruſht
As ask askt. Cla claſp claſpt
Words ending in four conſonants, moſt of them being the plural number. Ca catch watch ſcratch. It itch witch.

Len length ſtrength. Eight weight weights (wozlds
Han handl handls. Spin ſpindls hurdls girdls. Turtles.

As

As I went thorow the Caſtle-yard, I did chance to ſtumble in a queach of brambles, ſo as I did ſcratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I ſought how I might wraſtle out but I daſht my hands into a bundle of thiſtles, till at the length by ſtrength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my ſelf out; but did catch a cough, and caught a wrinch in mine ancle, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilſt I am in this world, how to wraſtle with ſuch as are too ſtrong and full of might for me.

The End of the firſt Book.

The ſecond Book of the Engliſh School-Maſter.

Wherein is taught plain and eaſie rules how to divide truly and certainly, any long and hard words of many ſyllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are ſet down the words of art uſed in this Treatiſe, with other neceſſary rules and obſervations, eſpecially words of one ſyllable, both for true writing and reading.

I divide your ſyllables for you, until you have rules of diviſion, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions as are fit for children, I make (h) a letter for plainneſs, which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Maſter.

DO you think your ſelf ſuf-fi-ci-ently in-ſtru-cted to ſpell and read di-ſtinct-ly any word of one ſyl-la-ble, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and eaſie diviſion of any word of ma-ny ſyl-la-bles?

Schol. Sir, I do not well underſtand what you mean by a ſyl-la-ble.

Ma. A ſyl-la-ble is a perfect ſound made of ſo ma-ny letters as we ſpell to-ge-ther, as in di-vi-ſi-on you ſee are four ſyl-la-bles.

Schol. How many letters be in a ſyl-la-ble?

Ma. Any number under nine. As I, do, ſay, that, Welch, Knight, brought, ſtrength.

Schol. What letters make a ſyl-la-ble?

Ma. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u: as a-ny; e-vil, i-dol, e-ver-lurn-e-th, u-nity.

Schol. But Sir, I ſometime finde two vowels together in one ſyllable: what ſhall I do with them?

Diphthong. * Teach, that any two vowels that will make a perfect ſound is called a diphthong. * For when one is little ſounded, I call the mimproper diphthong. Ae, Oe, in Latine Word, make a diphthong

Ma. You muſt then call them a * Dipthong, which is nothing elſe but a ſound made of two voweles.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a diphtong?

Ma. No; none that are fully ſounded, but theſe: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee: as in ſay, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ou-ſh, good, feed. Which when you finde you muſt joyne together, except in ſome proper names; as in Be-er-ſhe-ba, Na-tha-ni-el: ſo in ſee-eth, agree-ing, and in ſuch words, where a ſyllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as ſee, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and ſuch like, make no dipthongs, and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, je, ji, jo, ju, va, ve, vi, vo, joyned together, as in James, Jeſus, joyn, Judas, value, verily, viſit vow: I pray you are they then no dipthongs?

Ma. No; for j and v joyned with a vowel in the beginning, of a ſyllable, are turned from vowels to conſonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Conſonant.

Schol. What meane you by a Conſonant?

Ma. I mean all the other letters except the vowels, which can ſpell nothing without ſome of the vowels, as take (·) out of ſtrength, ſtrength will ſpell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now ſpell a word, yet is it none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often uſed for (i) when it is a vowel, but when they be conſonants they differ: for (y) is alſo a conſonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a ſyllable, with the vowel, as in yet, you; ſo jet diffreth from yet, and ſuch like.

(e) not ſounded.

Schol. I pray you ſhew me the reaſon why in (like) which was the laſt word you uſed, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not ſounded?

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not ſounded, hath two principal uſes. The firſt and cheifeſt is, to draw the ſyllable long: as he is made, mad.
A mill dam, a ſhrewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the spar. Be ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel
He hid the Dy hide
It is a mile to the mill
A little pin, my flesh doth pine
A branch of fir good for the fire
A dor sitteth on the dore
Tos the Wall, tose the Wooll
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote
Rud is not rude
A tun of wine, a tune of a song

In this second when (e) is long it is commonly doubled and made a diphthong, make your scholars very perfect in these & then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. What is the second use?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced

Ma. Yea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sort, I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary Rules in these three first Chapters, and you better able to use them.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word

Ma. IF you diligently observe these things, you cannot erre in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest or hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure: for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward,

ward. And I neber yet heard that any ſuch rules habe been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the firſt general rule, or the chiefeſt ground in this worke;

Ma. Verily, it is this: mark how many bowels you habe in a word, as in ſtrength, ti-ed, e-ſpi-ed, ſub-miſ-ſi-on, ſa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which ſeben words, you habe as many ſyllables as bowels: and abobe ſeben ſyllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I finde the contrary eben in this Rule: for in theſe words, you, have, brief, are more bowels than ſyllables.

Ma. It is well obſerbed, therefore you muſt know that you can hardly finde a generall Rule, without ſome exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. Three; the firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other bowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we habe found (i) in chief, not the laſt (e) in many of them.

Schol. What is the ſecond exception?

Ma. The ſecond is, that if there be a Dipthong, as in may, your, then habe you two bowels in one ſyllable.

Schol. Are there not three bowels in your.

Ma. No; for I told you before, that (y) before a bowel in the ſame ſyllable, is a conſonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (es) habe abobe one bowel, James, pre-ſer-ves, al-wayes, names, hides, bones. But of theſe more ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

Schol. Shall I neber elſe finde two bowels in one ſyllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another bowel, as in quaff, queen, quick, and ſometimes after (g) as in Guaker, language; otherwiſe neber, unleſs we ſay, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two bowels in one ſyllable, becauſe we commonly pronounce them ſo.

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longeſt and hardeſt Engliſh word that you ſhall finde.

Schol.

Schol. I Habe already with eaſe and certainty learned to know how many ſyllables are in a word ſo ſoon as I ſee it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Mark then theſe Rules following, and thou ſhalt never fail. The firſt is, if you have two vowels come together, both fully pronounced, & no diphthong, you muſt put the former of them in the former ſyllable, and the latter of them in the ſyllable following: as in try-al, mu-tu-al, ſay-ing, triumph, Ephra-im, Likewiſe when the ſame conſonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſi-ty, &c. Except when they are needleſſly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whippes, cragges, for plums, hils, whips, crags.

For the latter ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double conſonants, the plural number I will now leave, dividing thoſe ſyllables which I have taught by rule the better to bring ſcholars to preſent practice.

Schol. What meane you by the plural number?

Ma. When naming a thing we ſpeak of more than one, as one whip, we call it the ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, becauſe it ſpeaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what ſhall I do, when I find one conſonant betwixt two vowels?

One conſonant.

Ma. *a* You muſt put the conſonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-ſed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joyced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in compound words.

a Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

Schol. What kind of words be they.

Ma. When two ſeveral words, which we cal *b* ſimple words are joyned together; as in ſave-guard, two ſyllables; not ſave-guard, three ſyllables: becauſe it is made, or compounded of two ſeveral words, ſave and guard: ſo where-of, wherein here-out, un-even, lame-neſs, wiſe-ly. where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition onely, and ſignifie nothing, as *c* neſs in lameneſs, we call that a deribative word and not a word compounded: Alſo (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-ciſts, the reaſon is, becauſe (x) hath the ſound of *d* two conſonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a ſyllable.

b We call that ſimple, that is not compounded.

c The ſimple will keep the ſame letters as when he was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant.

Schol. What if there come two diverſe conſonants betwixt two vowels?

Two conſonants.

Ma.

Ma. Then if they be such as may, they must be joyned, for these that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example; as bless, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret-glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snu. spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joyned in words of mo syllables.

Ma. Mark then diligently there, re-store, not thus, res-tore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-frain, ex-e-crable, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet. lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonant must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Ma. Yea altogether: for, as many consonants as can, must be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three and no more, therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in w rlds.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be joyned?

Ma. They are all set down in the beginning of the fift Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have many ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, salt, spring, thrall, thwart,

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words, wherein many consonants come together.

Ma. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word coc-strain, you must not say co-nstrain, or cons-train, or const-rain, or constr-ain, but con-strain, because (ns) cannot begin a syllable, (str) can, therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, King-dome, de-stru-ction, ac-knowledge, trans-gresse, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to this syllable rather than that. But stil look, as before, that some compound words must be markt, as mis-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. Which, if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-slike, di-slike, tran-spose, as ye have learned, because in composition every word must have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But, Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught. Object.

Ma. I know it well: yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring an endlesse oppression on childrens memories) and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience to any word: therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you, by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and with judgment, any English word that can be laid before you. Answ.

Schol. Although all men will grant, that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of years able to discern, yet many will not easily believe that little children can conceive them, and make use of them; and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrary; for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here used are not above eight in all; the most of them I would have the child learn while he is learning to spell, in the first Book, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rules

here being orderly taught, as is preſcribed, never (by the bleſſing of God) doubt of a comfortable ſucceſs: therefore I wiſh that no man with a prejudicate opinion do reject them, before he hath made triall upon ſome ordinary wits; but I would have all ſuch as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of theſe three Chapters as may be, being of the cheifeſt neceſſity and uſe: and the other that follow, becauſe ſome of them be more hard, containing onely difference of ſounds of our Engliſh letters, and other obſervations for true writing; if your child be very young or dull trouble him with underſtanding no more of them than he is fit to contain and uſe: yet let him learn to read them all: For if it were granted, that he could underſtand none of them, no nor ſome of the former; yet while he reads them he learns as much, and goeth on as faſt, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he underſtands, when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainneſs ſake, than otherwiſe I might, knowing that in practiſing to read, he loſeth not his labour.

Although theſe three Chapters be of great uſe to Readers, yet let your Scholar diligently read the reſt. For although he do not underſtand ſome of the rules following at the firſt reading, yet he may at the ſecond.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of thoſe letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the end of a word

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: beſides that, it draweth the ſyllable long, it alſo changeth the ſound of letters; I pray which are they?

Here (v) with (e) hath the ſound of a conſonant, and (ce) as (ſe) And when ſhort words end in (c) we uſe to add (k)

Maſt. It changeth the ſound of theſe letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels go before: as au eu iu ou, ac ic oc uc, ag ug: ſo in ug ig: as in hau have, leu leve, lou love: ſo cave, lave, ſalve, hive, thrive: ſo c without e is ſounded like k, as in accord: but with e like ſ, as in place, race: ſo lic lice, truc truce: alſo ag age, ſtag ſtage, ſo cag cage, hug huge, deluge: ſo hang ſtrange, ſtring ſtringe: ſo larg large: in moſt of which e doth alſo draw the ſyllable long, as you ſaw in ag

age,

age, hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg crudg. So it is also when e, i or o come before g, as ledg, rig ridg, log, loog: which bowels before g, are never put long, except in leig, feig, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have used e in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say) for † beauty than of necessity; as after i but not after y, as in obey, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latines say, mel, as, ros, we mell, asse, rosse. And sometimes we use not e when the word is long, as after l, as in all, fall, hall: yet we use as longer without e, then asse with it: yet sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllable long for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l: as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl, ladl, which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibble and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, finde, binde, with e long, which if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang with e thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding, as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like fringe, hinge, as swing him in a rope, swinge him with a rod, which must not not be written with dg, frindge, as some think, as the former examples shew, as these words fringed, hinged, where e is never written.

† Especially after l and s, as in espie, argue.

Whereas some would make such words as able, two syllables, and that (e) in the end makes (bl) to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what certainty should I hold:

Mast. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

Countrey Learners, and for strangers, that certain Rules were known and practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to perform I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customes in the rest.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

The joyning of these kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

Ma. I will either set you them down, or else give you Rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, roat, boat. Where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, Beast, best, bread, bred, goad, god, coast, cost, as if you write brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere, is diversly written; yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in forein proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jeho-shaur-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Bo-az.

(e) (e) is not pronounced in George, trueth.

(i) (i) in shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shrieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adiew, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o) (o) in people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy, (guile,

(u) (u) in guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue.

(b) (b) in lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c) (c) in back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, knock, huck, luck. And all alike, for we use not short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c):

Ma. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, seek, speak, like, look, duke: yet these that we make short, the Latines make the same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic,

ſic, hoc, duc, when we ſay lack, neck, dick, ſick, hock, duck. (g)

(g) in ſign, reign, coſign, ſegm, raign, ſoveraign, Gaſcoign. (h)

(h) in Chriſt, myrrh, ghoſt, John, whole, ſcholer, Enruch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choir, chryſtal, Rhene, Rhemiſh, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in forein proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Chuſa, Zacharias, Zichri, Chios, Ariſtarchus. So thoſe that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning ſeldome, as Archangel, therefore commonly called Arkangel.

(gh) coming together, except in Ghoſt, are of moſt men but little ſounded, as might, night, pronounced as mite, like: but in the end of a word ſome Countries ſound them fully, others not at all: as ſome ſay plough, ſlough, bough, others plow, ſlow, bow; thereupon ſome write burrough, ſome burrow, but the trueſt is both to write and pronounce them. (gh)

(n) in ſolemn, hymn. (n)

(p) in pſalm, receipt, accompt. (p)

(f) in Iſle. (f)

(c) is alwayes written, but little ſounded before ch, when the ſyllable is ſhort, not having another conſonant next before, as in catch, ſtretch, itch, botch, ſnatch, except in rich, which many; in which cuſtome hath prevailed againſt rules. But if the ſyllable be long or hath another conſonant with ch, then it is not written as in arch, reproach, couch, belch, bench, &c. (c)

Here again obſerve, that cuſtom hath prevailed againſt reaſon, elſe why ſhould (a) be written in boar, boat, rather than bore, lote, or in brute rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you ſhall find all that may breed doubt ſet down in the table at the end of the Book; where you may ask counſel, as your doubts ſhall ariſe, and not onely for theſe ſorts, but for any other hard and doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

In ſuch rules of writing you muſt not only underſtand the firſt original word, but all derivations riſing from them.

Note, that e long ſounded not in ſe, nor ſed, is always written with ce

Schol. You told me you would obſerve ſomething more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Mr. Well remembred: it is this, * words ending in es, are moſt of the plural number, and are made of the ſingular by adding s; for where it is needful to uſe e in the end of the ſingular number, it ſhall not be needfull to uſe es in the plural

* Words of the plural number.

plural, as in jewels, engines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefore you shall find hands, things, words, more usual in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common; and this maketh ẏ difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them being short with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needlesse, though usuall, unlesse it be sometime for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latine word *sons*.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast. Yea sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, dg, se or sh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes: and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words of the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we may say lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. What is the first thing next to be learned?

Ma. You shall find some words written with e & o single, when they should be written with the dipthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee doe, &c. But † thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise, and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell the the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words onely borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look ẏ Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound, as th is commonly

e and o.

† Which Grammarians call the second person.

ph.

sounded as in these words, thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thu: and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, seething.

th Like (ϑ) the Greek (th) which onely Scholars understand.

Also, g when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our learners and strangers being diversly sounded, g most often sounded as j, as in * agent, George, gentle, gentil, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgenness, geld, gew, gnaw, geran, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. And gi as i, as in giant, ginger, clergie, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging: which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangest, hangeth, hanging. Some men think that these few words might be thus indifferently written: a childs gig, a Scottish jig: a gil of a fish, & a jil of wine, but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi, is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving in these words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Jermine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather than Gesse? and this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea, I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

gi and ge.

* The first sort are sounded like the Latine (g) the other like Greek γ.

Moreover ti before on is pronounced as si, as in redemption: except s or x go before t, as question, adustion, mixtion: and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Ægyptian: except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in t, as if ing be added to pity, or est to lofty, it is pitying, loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing

ce,se,ci, si. writing is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both; as in science: therefore many words that are meer English, are almost left indifferent, as some write sawser, some sawcer, others saucer, so pincer, or pincers, bullace or bullasse, some bullis, cissers, or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as sea, serve, side, sick, &c. Therefore you must write s before a and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write excite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c; so it is after c in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chase, or when s is sounded like z, as amuse. Words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions see the Table.

That is, by adding some thing to the beginning or end.

(s) often like z, as in Brasier.

ci, si, ti xi. But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi are seldome, as suspicion, complexion; si more often, as in those that end in casion, cession, cension, curtion, session, fusion, gression, hension, tusion, mission, passion, pression, pultion, rision, tession, twasion, vertion, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars if you doubt, view the Table.

3.

Diverse writing of the same sound. Schol. What is there to be observed?

Mas. That divers other words of the same pronunciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, as the Raign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain falleth.

Two men came to me, their minds are there.
Wait on men, and sell it by weight.
Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.
The Sun shineth, my son crieth.
Stand still here, that you may hear.
A true Prophet bringeth much profit.
I heard that which was hard.
This Mill-wright cannot write.
Some men have a great sum of money.

o before m or n The proper names written Some or Soam.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custome, some, son, &c.

Same

Sometimes the same writing is diverſly ſounded, as (i) ſometimes like (z) as we uſe this uſe: And when (i) doth ſo come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or conſonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehojadah. The ſame writing of diverſe ſounds.

Sometimes we ſhall have a word diverſly written in the ſame ſence, as (w) is written for (u) as in drown or broun, but eſpecially in the end of a word. Yet do now, how, differ in ſound from know, blow. And therefore I ſee no reaſon why now and how might not be written as thou and you thus; nou, hou; that ſo to make a difference betwixt theſe words, to bow a bow, or low for the low, we might write to bou a bow, to low for the lou; and ſo our and ought and ſuch like. Sometimes we uſe the ſame writing for ſound in words differing in ſignification, as the * heart of the Hart panteth. The ſame writing in a diverſ. ſence.

A fowl cannot flie ober a ſoul way. *Which ſome write hart.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear. Ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometime a word is diverſly written, and ſounded in the ſame ſence, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, enform; ſo bottel, bottle; yerk or jerk, Jayl or Gaol. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tanſie, or money, journey, tanſey. So words ending in (or) ſhort, may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except nor, dor, abhor. Divers ſounds and writings in the ſame ſence.

Further you muſt mark, that words of more than one ſyllable ending in this ſound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous, but words of one ſyllable with us, as nus, or truſs. (or) * (like, que) When you have a word derived of a Latine word, which ende h in (us) write (like) as in publike, from *publicus*: but when in a word that is derived from a Latine word ending in (quus) write (que) as oblique from *obliquus*: but traffique with (que) becauſe it is in French,

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in que, as oblique, being both of one ſound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence moſt of them be borrowed. The beſt help is derivation: for we write publike, becauſe we ſay publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; ſo Rhetorick, becauſe we ſay Rhetorician.

The laſt thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing is to know when to write (y) or (i) the vowel, wherein almoſt ſo many men, ſo many minds: ſome will have it before certain letters, others when it cometh in a diphthong: but more reaſon they have which write it when

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, myst cal, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other-where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalm, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholar. The answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they form consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolomey*, *Rhodus*, *Stenes*: signifying the four fore-teeth: *pneuma* a spirit or breath, *Cnius* bastard saffron. But these are very rare: so we have many terminations in proper names and Latine words that are not usual in English, as *fons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *arx*: in proper names, anz, anz, anz, &c. Thus *alb* is of the Latines: we use also in Latin *Silata*, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English, as hanged for hanged.

Accents usually omitted in our English prints.

Sen. Have I now no more to observe for distinct reading?

Mast. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voyce higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters as an accent to incendle, where (in) in the former word, as accent in the latter is lifted up more.

† The points are thus called

(,) a Comma,
(;) a Colon,
(.) a Period.
(?) an Interrogation.
( ) a Parenthesis.

You must observe also, those which we do call † points or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half Moon noteth a small stay, two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay; and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voyce in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

Called Brevi-ations.

You must also know ỹ short kind of writing used in some words: as a strike over any vowel for m or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ỹ for the, ẏ for that, ẏ for thou, ẅ for with, &c.

&c. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, † th' intent.

† Called apostrophes.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call Great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridg: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L, for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

Capital letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your countrey people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these onely, but so any like, Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for graff, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for halfe, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and suster, for sir and sister, to spat, for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronuntiation and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox, a nass, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, ass, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

We use to put (n) to the word, as *mine* for *my*, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping sound.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Countrey terms in writing?

Mast. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the northern man writing to his private neighbour

Peculiar term.

bo y, may ſay, My lathe ſtandeth nær the Kirk garth, for my barn ſtandeth nær the Churc -yard. But if he ſhould write publikely, it is fitteſt to uſe the moſt known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I ſhould not readily and diſtinctly read any Engliſh?

Ma. Nothing at all (if you be throughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unleſs it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned, will ſo ſufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wiſh you (if you can conveniently) not to forſake your Maſter, until you have gone through theſe exerciſes following, of which I have made choice of all ſorts, both of proſe and verſe, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord his bleſſing. And now will I appoſe ſome of my fellows, to ſee how we can remember ſome of theſe things taught.

CHAP. VII.

Here is ſet down in order how the Teacher ſhall direct his Scholars to appoſe one another.

When your Scholars firſt learn this Chapter, let one read the queſtions, and another the anſwers. When your Scholars appoſe one the other, let the Anſwerer anſwer without book.

John. Who will adventure his credit with me in appoſing for the victory?

Rob. I will never refuſe you, nor any in our form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

John. How ſpell you lo?

Robert. l, o.

John. Spell of.

Robert. o, f.

John. Spell from.

Robert. f, r, o, m.

John. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

John. I mean not ſo, but when I ſay write, I mean ſpell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. Then I anſwer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

John. What uſe hath (o) for you give it no ſound?

Robert.

Robert. True; yet we muſt write it, becauſe it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

John. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many; I will repeat them if you will.

John. No that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that ſyllable.

John. To what end then ſerveth it?

Robert. We have learned two principal uſes: one is; it draweth the ſyllable long, as h,a,t, ſpelleth hat, but h,a,t,e, is hate.

John. How ſpell you Jeſus?

Rob. J,e,ſ,u,s.

Rob. How know you that this is not written with ge?

John Becauſe it is not in the Table at the end of my book: all that be written with g,e, be there; & our Maſter taught us, that all other of that ſound muſt be written with Je.

John. How write you Circle?

Rob. S,i,r,c,l,e.

John. Nay, now you miſſe: for if you look but in the Table, you ſhall find it Circle. Therefore now you muſt appaſe me,

Rob. I confeſs mine errour, therefore I will try if I can requite it: What ſpelleth b,r,a,n,c,h?

John. Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you ſhould put in (u)

John. That skilleth not, for both ways be uſual.

Rob. How ſpell you might?

John m,i,g,h,t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh) for m,i,r,e, ſpelleth mire.

John. True; but with (gn) it is the true writing, and it ſhould have a little ſound.

Rob. If your ſyllable begin with (b) what conſonants may follow?

John. Onely (l) or (r)

Rob. Where learn you that?

John. In the third Chapter of the firſt Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g?)

John. l, n, or r.

Robert.

Robert. How proue you it?

J. Becauſe g,l,a, ſpels gla, g,n,a,g na, f,r,a, ſpels gra.

Robert. When three conſonants begin a ſyllable, how ſhall I know which they be?

John. We haue them before twice ſet down: beſides, put a vowel vnto them, and ſee whether they then will ſpell any thing, as to th put a, and it ſpeaketh tha, but bra will ſpell nothing: becauſe b cannot begin a ſyllable.

Robert. Doth not th ſpell tha?

John. It ſpelleth nothing without a vowel.

Robert. How many ſyllables are in this word rewarded?

John. Three.

Robert. How proue you that?

John. Becauſe it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue ſo often, vntill he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as naturally, as if he ſpake without book.

Robert. How diuide you them?

John. Re-war-ded.

Robert. Why put you w to a?

John. Becauſe it is one conſonant between two vowels.

Robert. And why diuide you r and d?

John. Becauſe they cannot begin a ſyllable.

Robert. What is the beſt way to ſpell a long word, as this admoniſhion?

John. I muſt mark how many ſyllables it hath, which I find to be 5 then I take the firſt, a,d, ad, then take the next m,o, mo, then put them together admo; ſo ſpell and put to the third, admon; and ſo vntill you come to the end.

Robert. What if a man ſhould bid you write this word?

John. I muſt follow the ſame order, firſt write down ad, then write vnto it mo, admo, then ioyn vnto that ni, admoni, and ſo the reſt, admoniti, admonition.

Robert. What is the beſt way to make vs perfect in ſpelling hard ſyllables?

John. My maſter doth ſometime practiſe vs in ſuch counterfeit ſyllables, through all the fiue vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thrugh. Wraght, wreght, wright, wroght, wrught. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, vormble, yurmble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Jaunch, jeunch, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you should write from, and know not whether you should write it with a or o.

John. I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But Good man Taylor our Clerk when I went to school with him taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (me thinks) you do.

John. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for ba, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the unskilful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

John. You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce for la, le, li, lo, lu to say, lay, lee, li, loo, low, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (ea) and (u) as to (ur) one at Law.

Rob. But let me return to appose you: How were you taught to find the natural sound of consonants?

John. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to * sound the first Letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants,

* For letters were first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many ways can you expresse this sound si?

John. Onely three: si, ci and sci, or xi, which is (csi)

Rob. Now have you erred as well as I: for (ri) before a vowel doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you misse, and therein will I deal with you.

John. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over, untill I have gotten the victory; for I take

take not ſo much pleaſure in any thing elſe all day.

Robert. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Maſter ſay, that this appoſing doth very much charpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look into our Catechiſm, for our Maſter will examine us next in that.

John. May, by your leave, we ſhall firſt read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, becauſe they were too hard: for we ſhall go no further before we be perfect in this.

The End of the ſecond Book.

A ſhort Catechiſm.

Acts 11. 16. *WHat Religion do you profeſs?*
Chriſtian Religion.

Rom. 10. 9, 10. Acts 4. 12. *What is Chriſtian Religion?*
It is the true profeſſion, believing, and following of thoſe things, which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

2 Tim. 3. 16, 17. Deut 4. 35. and 6. 4. *What call you the holy Scriptures?*
The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Teſtament.

Doth the Scripture or Word of God contain in it all points of true Religion, and every thing neceſſary for the Salvation of a Chriſtian?
Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture how many Gods there be?
One.

Epheſ 4. 6. 2 Tim. 1 17. John 4. 24. 1 John 5. 7. Mat 3. 16, 17. Matth 28 19. 1 John 5. 7. *What is God?*
An everlaſting Spirit, immortal, inviſible, moſt ſtrong and onely wiſe.

How many Perſons are there?
Three.

Which be they?
The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt.

Pſalm 19. 1, 2. and 29. 3 4, 5. Rom 1. 28. and 10 18. *How is God known?*
By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the world? God. Heb. 11.3
Whereof did he create it? Gen. 1.1
Of nothing, and that by his Word.
Who made you? God the Father. 1 Cor. 8.6
How did he create you?
In holineſs and righteouſneſs. Epheſ. 4.24
Why were you thus created? Rom. 11.26
To glorifie God. Gen. 1.27
Are you able to do this of your ſelf? No.
Why ſo?
Becauſe I am a ſinner.
How came you to be a ſinner, ſeeing you were ſo perfectly created?
By the fall of *Adam*. Rom. 3.10
What was his ſin? 1 John 1. 8
Diſobedience againſt God in eating of the forbidden fruit. Rom. 5.11
How came it to paſs that you are become a ſinner in Adam?
Becauſe he was the Father of mankind.
How do you prove that you are a ſinner?
By the teſtimony of mine own conſcience, and by the Law of God. Gal. 3. 19 Pſalm 19 7
What is the Law of God?
A perfect rule of righteouſneſs, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the ſum whereof is contained in the Commandments.
How many be there? Ten.
Rehearſe them.
1. Then God ſpake all theſe words, and ſaid, I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of *Egypt*, out of the houſe of bondage. Thou ſhalt have no other Gods but me. Exodus 20

2. Thou ſhalt not make to thy ſelf any graven Image, nor the likeneſs of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the Earth beneath, nor in the Water under the Earth. Thou ſhalt not bow down to them, nor worſhip them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and viſit the ſins of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and ſhew mercy unto thouſands of them that love me, and keep my Commandments.

3. Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his Name in vain.

4. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six daies ſhalt thou labour and do all that thou haſt to do; but the ſeventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou ſhalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy ſon, and thy daughter, thy man-ſervant, and thy maid-ſervant, thy cattle, and the ſtranger that is within thy gate. For in ſix daies the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeventh day; wherefore the Lord bleſſed the ſeventh day, and hallowed it.

5. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy daies may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6. Thou ſhalt do no murder.

7. Thou ſhalt not commit adultery.

8. Thou ſhalt not ſteal.

9. Thou ſhalt not bear falſe witneſs againſt thy Neighbour.

10. Thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours houſe: thou ſhalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his ſervant, nor his maid, nor his Ox, nor his Aſs, nor any thing that is his.

Are theſe words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. *a Commandment, or Preface?*

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Exod. 32.18 Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the firſt Table?

Four.

How many of the ſecond?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the firſt Table teach you?

Matth. 22.37 My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the ſecond Table teach you?

Matth. 22.39 My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to uſe theſe Commandments as prayers?

No, becauſe they be not Petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed? No.

Why?

Why?

Becauſe I am ready and diſpoſed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Epheſ. 2. 3 Rom. 3. 10

To what end ſerveth the Law?

To ſhew us our miſery, and to lead us to Chriſt, and to be a Rule ever after of the well ordering of our lives. Galat. 3. 24 Prov. 2. 18 Pſal. 119. 105

What is the puniſhment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal deſtruction both of body and ſoul. Rom. 6. 23

Is there no way to eſcape it, and to be ſaved? Yes.

How?

By Jeſus Chriſt. Act. 4. 12

What is Chriſt.

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect Man. Matth. 3. 17 Rom. 9. 5

Could there no other meaner perſon be found in Heaven or Earth to ſave you, but the Son of God muſt do it? Iſaiah 9. 6 Heb. 1. 6

No verily.

Muſt hee needs be God and Man?

Yes.

Why?

Firſt, becauſe he muſt die for us, and God cannot die, therefore he muſt be Man. Hebr. 2. 14. & 9. 22

Secondly, he muſt overcome death, which being only Man, he could not; therefore he muſt be alſo God. 1 Pet. 1. 19

How did he ſave us?

As he was Man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and ſatisfied the Juſtice of God for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raiſed up his body the third day. Heb. 4. 15 1 Pet. 3. 18

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchaſed by Chriſt?

No; there are a number that ſhall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels. Matth. 7. 23. & 25. 46

Who are they that ſhall have their part in the death of Chriſt?

Only ſuch as truly believe. Galat 3. 26 John 1. 12

What is Faith?

Faith is a full aſſurance of my ſalvation in Chriſt alone. Matth. 16. 17

Hath every man this Faith in himſelf?

No, it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

How is Faith gotten?

Rom. 10 17 By the outwarſt hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it ſtrengthened and increaſed in you?

By the ſame preaching of the Word, and the uſe of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How ſhall any man know whether he hath the true and ſaving Faith, or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of Faith?

1 Pet. 2.1,2 Acts 2 37 Heb. 11 7 Pſal. 119.103 1 John 3.14 A hatred of all ſin, a continual care to pleaſe God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word, and to his people.

Rehearſe the ſum of your Faith.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jeſus Chriſt his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghoſt, born of the Virgin *Mary*, ſuffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified, dead and buried; he deſcended into Hell; the third day he roſe again from the dead, he aſcended into Heaven, and ſitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty: from thence he ſhall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghoſt, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveneſs of ſins; the reſurrection of the body, and the life everlaſting. *Amen.*

How many parts he there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The firſt is of God, the ſecond is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of ſtrengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and firſt, what is a Sacrament?

Romans 4. 11 A Sacrament is a ſeal and a pledge of thoſe benefits of my ſalvation, which I receive by Chriſt.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Matth. 26.26 1 Cor. 11. 23 Baptiſm, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them? The Lord Jeſus.

To what end?

To ſtrenghthen our Faith, and to further our Repentance.

How

How many things are to be conſidered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The ſign, and the thing ſignified. Gen. 17.11 Rom. 4.11

In Baptiſm, which is the ſign ſignifying?

Water. John 3. 5

What is the thing ſignified? Mark 16.16

The waſhing away of my ſins by the blood of Chriſt.

How is your Faith ſtrengthened by Baptiſm?

By Baptiſm I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully aſſured, that both my ſins are forgiven me, and the puniſhment due for the ſame. Acts 2. 38

What do you profeſs in Baptiſm?

To die unto ſin, and live unto righteouſneſs. Rom. 6. 3

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the ſigns that may be ſeen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they ſignifie?

The Body and Blood of Chriſt. Matthew 26. 26, 27

How is your Faith ſtrengthened by the Supper of the Lord? 1 Cor. 11.23, 24,25

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is ſtrengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine: ſo doth my ſoul receive withall Jeſus Chriſt, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Chriſts fleſh, blood and bone?

No: The Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed: but in uſe they differ from other common bread and wine; becauſe they be appointed of God to be ſigns of the Body and Blood of Chriſt.

Why then doth Chriſt ſay, This is my body?

It is a figurative ſpeech uſed in the Scripture, as Circumciſion is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Paſſeover, and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Paſſeover, but a ſign of it. Geneſis 17. 10, 11 Exod. 12.11

How do you eat Chriſts Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually and by Faith. John 6. 63

Are all perſons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Who

Who are not to be admitted?

Titus 3. 10 Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant perſons, known Hereticks, open and notorious ſinners not repenting.

What muſt he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

1 Cor. 11.28 He muſt prove and examine himſelf.

Wherein muſt he examine himſelf?

1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and eſpecially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jeſus Chriſt, or no.

Neh. 12.14 3. Whether he be penitent and ſorry for his ſins paſt, purpoſing to leave them, and to live godlily, endeavouring himſelf to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it ſeemeth there be ſome, who albeit they come, yet they loſe the benefit of this Communion in themſelves.

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11.30 2 Chron. 30. 18, 19 Such as come not in Faith, and are not grieved for their ſins paſt, as hypocrites, evil men, Church-Papiſts, private enemies to Gods Word; and ſo many of the godly as come not ſufficiently prepared, procure a puniſhment.

What is the other help you have to increaſe Faith.

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom. 8. 26 1 John 5.14 Prayer is a ſpiritual action of Faith, wherein we require of God in the Name of Chriſt, all things neceſſary to his glory, and our comfort.

To whom muſt we pray?

Pſalm 50. 14, 15 To God only.

In whoſe Name?

John 16.23 In the Name of Jeſus Chriſt.

Then may you not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the the name of Saints or Angels?

No.

Why?

Becauſe there is neither Commandment, Promiſe, or Example in the Scripture for it.

How muſt you pray?

Matth. 6.9 As Chriſt hath taught me, ſaying,

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day, our daily bread. And forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever, *Amen.*

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the Glory of God; and three, our own neceſſities.

What are theſe words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to Prayer.

What are theſe words, For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever?

The Concluſion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanſgiving. Pſalm 116. 12, 13

Is it enough that you thank him with your lips?

No, but I muſt be obedient to his Laws and Commandments, which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry neceſſary Obſervations of a Chriſtian.

1. THat we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words, and deeds continually. Prov. 2.23,26 1 Pet. 1.15

2. That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, careleſly, and unprofitably ſpent. Epheſ. 5.16

3. That once in the day (at the leaſt) private prayer and meditation be uſed. Gen. 24.63

4. That care be had to do and receive good in company.

5. That our family be with diligence and regard inſtructed, watched over, and governed. Gen. 18.19 Deut. 6.7

6. That no more time or care be beſtowed on matters of the world than muſt needs. Coloſ. 3.1

7. That we ſtir up our ſelves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13.16

8. That we give not the leaſt bridle to wandring luſts and affections. Coloſ. 3.5

9. That we prepare our ſelves to bear the croſs by what means it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe us. Matth. 16.24 Lament. 1.10 Dan. 9.3,4

10. That we beſtow ſome time, not only in mourning for our

our own ſins, but alſo for the ſins of the time and age wherein we live.

Titus 2. 13 11. That we look daily for the Coming of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt for our deliverance out of this life.

James 5. 14 12. That we uſe (as we ſhall have opportunity) at leaſt as we ſhall have neceſſity, to acquaint our ſelves with ſome godly and faithful perſon, with whom we may confer of our Chriſtian eſtate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods grace in us.

Eccleſ. 7. 4
Phil. 1. 23 13. That we obſerve the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity; and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come: And that we meditate and muſe often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we muſt lie in the grave, and all our glory put off, which will ſerve to beat down the pride of life in us.

Deut. 17. 19
Pſalm 1. 2
Nehem. 9. 38
2 Chron. 34. 21 14. That we read ſomething daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increaſe of our knowledge.

1 Pet. 1. 14 15. That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to ſtrive againſt all ſin, and eſpecially againſt the ſpecial ſins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have moſt diſhonoured the Lord, and have raiſed up moſt guiltineſs to our own conſcience; and that we carefully ſee our Covenant be kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2. 20, 21, 22 16. That we mark how ſin dieth, and is weakened in us, and that we return not to our old ſins again, but wiſely avoid all occaſions of ſin.

Rev. 2. 4
Jam. 1. 19 22
Eccleſ. 5. 1 17. That we fall not from our firſt love, but continue ſtill our affections to the liking of Gods Word, and all the holy exerciſes of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practiſing of the ſame in our lives and converſations; that we prepare our ſelves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our ſelves, or with others, and ſo make our daily profit in Religion.

Epheſ. 5. 20 18. That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and ſound forth his praiſes for the ſame.

2 Tim. 4. 7, 8 19. That we exerciſe our Faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Chriſt, and the fruition of Gods preſence in his glorious bleſſed Kingdom.

Laſtly,

2. Lastly. That we make not these holy practices of repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

ALmighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly Word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents; conceived in sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hel for ever. But blessed be thy Name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us; no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of the woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what a case we were, and provided a most soveraign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not only in kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and chosen us: and thy Son who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the daies of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in Christian Conversation; we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue

them among us, giving us grace to uſe them purely, conſtantly, and zealouſly; to the glory of thy Name, the profit of our brethren, and ſalvation of our ſouls, through Jeſus Chriſt; To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghoſt, be given all honour and glory, for ever. *Amen.*

A Thanſgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jeſus Chriſt, for making theſe creatures to ſerve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and ſoberly to uſe them, that my bodily health may be ſtill continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jeſus Chriſt. *Amen.*

A Thankſgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreſhed with meat and drink, and my mind alſo fitted to do thoſe things that thou requireſt of me; let it now be my meat to do thy will, and thoſe works which belong to my duty, with all chearfulneſs and good conſcience; that for theſe, and all other thy mercies, my thankfulneſs in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy ſight, to the end of my life, through Jeſus Chriſt; to whom with thee and the holy Ghoſt, be all honour, glory and thankſgiving, now and ever, *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor and wretched creatures, give thee moſt humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and ſafe ſleep, and for raiſing us up from the ſame: We beſeech thee, for Chriſts ſake, to proſper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the diſcharge of our duty in our vocation; principally, to thy glory; next, to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth; and laſt of all, to the benefit and content of our Maſters. Grant, dear Father, that we may chearfully and conſcionably do our buſineſs and labours, not as men-pleaſers, but as ſerving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Maſter of us, and that thou ſeeſt and beholdeſt us with thy fatherly eyes, who haſt promiſed reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlaſting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly

edly do their works and labours. We beſeech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the ſtrength of thy Spirit, that godlily & gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tedioufneſs of this irkſome labour which thou for our ſins haſt poured upon all mankind, may ſeem to us delectable and ſweet. Fulfill now, O Lord, theſe our requeſts, for thy Son our Saviours ſake, in whoſe Name we pray, as he himſelf hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

MOſt merciful God, and tender Father, which beſide thine ineſtimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our ſakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jeſus Chriſt, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy bleſſed Work, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy moſt gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our ſingular wealth and commodity; haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers both of ſoul and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things neceſſary for the comfort and ſuccour of this poor and miſerable life, which many others do want: For theſe, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodneſs only, and fatherly providence, haſt hitherto poured upon, and doſt preſently pour upon us, and many others, we moſt humbly thank thee, and praiſe thy holy Name; beſeeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkneſs thou haſt ſent over the earth; ſo thou wouldeſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our ſins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed againſt thy holy Commandments; and now as we purpoſe to lay our bodies to reſt, ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the ſame this night and for evermore; and whenſoever our laſt ſleep of death ſhall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, ſo that our bodies may reſt both temporally and eternally, to thy glory, and our joy, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. So be it.

The 119 Pſalm.

BLeſſed are thoſe that are undefiled in their way; and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2. Bleſſed are they that keep his teſtimonies: and ſeek him with their whole heart.

3. For they which do no wickedneſs, walk in his waies.

4. Thou haſt charged, that we ſhould diligently keep thy Commandments.

5. O that my waies were made ſo direct, that I might keep thy ſtatutes.

6. So ſhall I not be confounded, while I have reſpect unto all thy Commandments.

7. I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I ſhall have learned the judgments of thy righteouſneſs.

8. I will keep thy Ceremonies: O forſake me not utterly.

The Second Part.

WHerewith ſhall a young man cleanſe his way? even by ruling himſelf after thy word.

2. With my whole heart have I ſought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3. Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I ſhould not ſin againſt thee.

4. Bleſſed art thou, O Lord: O teach me thy ſtatutes.

5. With my lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy mouth.

6. I have had as great delight in the way of thy teſtimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7. I will talk of thy Commandments, and have reſpect unto thy waies.

8. My delight ſhall be in thy ſtatutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

HEar, O ye children, the inſtruction of a Father, and give ear to learn underſtanding.

2. For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forſake ye not my Law.

3. For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my Mother.

4. He alſo taught me, and ſaid unto me, Let thine heart hold faſt my words, keep my Commandments, and thou ſhalt live.

5. Get wiſdom, get underſtanding, forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6. Forſake her not, and ſhe ſhall keep thee; love her, and ſhe ſhall preſerve thee.

7. Wiſdom

7. Wiſdom is the beginning: get wiſdom therefore, and above all poſſeſſions, get underſtanding.

8. Exalt her, and ſhe will exalt thee; ſhe ſhall bring thee to honor, if thou embrace her.

9. She ſhall give a comely ornament unto thy head; yea, ſhe ſhall give thee a Crown of glory.

10. Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life ſhall be many.

11. I have taught thee in the way of wiſdom, and led thee in the paths of righteouſneſs.

12. When thou goeſt, thy gate ſhall not be ſtraight; and when thou runneſt, thou ſhalt not fall.

13. Take hold of inſtruction, and leave her not; keep her, for ſhe is thy life.

14. Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15. Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and paſs by.

16. For they cannot ſleep, except they have done evil: and their ſleep departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17. For they eat the bread of wickedneſs, and drink the wine of violence.

18. But the way of the righteous ſhineth as the light, that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19. The way of the wicked is as the darkneſs; they know not wherein they ſhall fall.

20. My Son, hearken unto my words, encline thine ear unto my ſayings.

21. Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midſt of thy heart.

22. For they are life unto thoſe that find them, and health unto all their fleſh.

23. Keep thy heart with all diligence: for thereout cometh life.

24. Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25. Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26. Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy waies be ordered aright.

27. Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

The 1 *Pſalm.*

THe man is bleſt, that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear;
Nor led his life as ſinners do,
nor ſate in ſcorners chair:
2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth ſet his whole delight;
And in that Law doth exerciſe
himſelf both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the tree that growth
faſt by the rivers ſide:
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe leaf ſhall never fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand;
Even ſo all things ſhall proſper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So ſhall not the ungodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo;
But as the duſt which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men
in judgment ſtand upright,
Nor yet the ſinners with the juſt
ſhall come in place or ſight.

7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is known;
And eke the way of wicked men
ſhall quite be overthrown.

The 4 *Pſalm.*

O God that art my righteouſneſs,
Lord, hear me when I call;
Thou haſt ſet me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt;
For, unto thee unceſſantly
to cry, I will not reſt.

3 O mortal men, how long will ye
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuſe;
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sin not, but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart;
And in your chamber quietly
ſee you your ſelves convert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſs, I ſay;
And look that in the living Lord
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace;
But Lord, grant us thy countenance,
thy favour, and thy grace
8 For thou thereby ſhall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Than they who of their corn and wine
full great increaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lye down will I,
taking my reſt and ſleep;
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in ſafety keep.

The 50 *Pſalm.*

THe Migkty God,
th'Eternal hath thus ſpoke:
And all the world
he will call and provoke:
Even from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt;
2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh beſt,
God will appear
in beauty moſt excellent:
3 Our God will come
before long time be ſpent.

Devouring fire
ſhall go before his face,
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace;

4 Then

4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equity and right;
5 Saying, Go to,
and now my Saints aſſemble,
My pact they keep,
their gifts do not diſſemble.

6 The heavens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſs;
For God is Judge
of all things more or leſs.
7 Hear my people,
for I will now reveal;
Liſt Iſrael,
I will thee nought conceal.
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving not
all manner offrings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Goats of thy fold,
or Calf out of thy ſtall:
10 For all the Beaſts
are mine within the woods;
On thouſand hills
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountains:
All beaſts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Pſalm, the firſt Part.

O Lord, conſider my diſtreſs,
and now with ſpeed ſome pity take:
My ſins deface, my faults redreſs,
good Lord, for thy great mercy ſake.
2 Waſh me, O Lord, and make me clean
from this unjuſt and ſinful act,
And purifie yet once again
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow do conſtrain
me to acknowledge mine exceſs:
My ſins alas do ſtill remain
before my face without releaſe.
4 For thee alone I have offended;
committing evil in thy ſight:
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgments juſt and right.

5 It is too manifeſt alas,
that firſt I was conceived in ſin:
Yea of my Mother ſo born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Alſo, behold, Lord, thou doſt love
the inward truth of a pure heart:
Therefore thy wiſdom from above
thou haſt reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyſop purge this blot,
I ſhall be cleaner than the glaſs;
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the Snow in whiteneſs ſhall I paſs.
8 Therefore, O Lord, ſuch joy me ſend,
that inwardly I may find grace:
And that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſpaſs.

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand:
And purge my ſins I thee deſire,
which do in number paſs the ſand.
10 Make clean my heart within my breſt,
and frame it to thy holy will;
Thy conſtant Spirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67 Pſalm.

HAve mercy on us, Lord,
and grant to us thy grace:
To ſhew to us do thou accord
the brightneſs of thy face.
2 That all the Earth may know
the way to godly wealth;
And all the Nations on a row
may ſee thy ſaving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name:
O let the people all abroad
extol and laud the ſame.

4 Though

4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth:
For thou with truth and right doſt guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praiſe unto thy Name:
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the ſame.
6 Then ſhall the earth increaſe,
great ſtore of fruit ſhall fall;
And then our God, the God of peace,
ſhall bleſs us eke withall.

7 God ſhall us bleſs I ſay,
and then both far and near
The folk throughout the earth alway,
of him ſhall ſtand in fear.

The 104 Pſalm.

MY ſoul praiſe the Lord,
ſpeak good of his Name.
O Lord our great God,
how doſt thou appear:
So paſſing in glory,
that great is thy fame!
Honour and Majeſty
in thee ſhine moſt clear.

2 With light as a robe
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatneſs may ſee;
The heavens in ſuch ſort
thou alſo haſt ſpread,
That it to a curtain
compared may be.

3 His chamber-beams lye
in the clouds full ſure,
Which as his chariots
are made him to bear:
And there with much ſwiftneſs
his courſe doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the air.

4 He made his ſpirits
as Heralds to go;
And lightning to ſerve
we ſee alſo preſt;
His will to accompliſh
they run to and fro,
To ſave or conſume things,
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the earth
ſo firmly and faſt,
That it once to move
none ſhall have ſuch power.
6 The deep and fair covering
for it made thou haſt,
Which by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flie,
And ſo give due place,
thy words to obey;
At thy voice of thunder
ſo fearful they be,
That in their great raging
they haſte ſoon away.

8 The mountains full high,
they then up aſcend;
If thou do but ſpeak,
thy word they fulfil;
So likewiſe the vallies
full quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointeſt,
remain they do ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how far they ſhall run,
So as in their rage
not that paſs they can:
For God hath appointed
they ſhall not return
The earth to deſtroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112 Pſalm.

THe man is bleſt that God doth fear;
And that his Law doth love indeed

2 His ſeed on earth God will uprear,
And bleſs ſuch as from him appear.
3 His houſe with good he will fulfill,
His righteouſneſs endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Unto the righteous doth ariſe,
In trouble, joy; in darkneſs, light:
Compaſſion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwaies in his ſight.
5 Yea pity moveth ſuch to lend;
He doth by juſtice things expend.

6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never fail,
For in remembrance had is he.
7 No tidings ill can make him quail,
Who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.
8 His faith is firm, his fear is paſt,
For he ſhall ſee his foes down caſt.

9 He did well for the poor provide,
His righteouſneſs ſhall ſtill remain;
And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
Though that the wicked man diſdain;
10 Yea gnaſh his teeth there at ſhall he,
And ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113 *Pſalm.*

YE children that do ſerve the Lord;
Praiſe ye his Name with one accord;
2 Yea, bleſſed be alwaies his Name,
3 Who from the riſing of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
Is to be praiſed with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount;
As for his glory we may count,
Above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whoſe dwellings in the Heavens are?
Of ſuch great power and force is he.

6 He doth abaſe himſelf, we know,
Things to behold both here below,
And alſo in Heaven above.
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poor which help none ſaw,
His only mercy did him move;
8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
That rule his people with great fame.
9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
Therefore praiſe ye his holy Name.

The 120 *Pſalm.*

IN trouble and in thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort;
2 Deliver me I ſay,
From lying lips alway,
And tongues of falſe report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to ſting,
Thou falſe and flattering lyar?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I woen,
No leſs than arrows keen,
Or hot conſuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I ſlack,
Within theſe tents ſo black,
Which Kedars are by name;
By whom the flock elect.
And all of *Iſaacs* ſect
Are put to open ſhame.

6 With them that peace did hate;
I came a peace to make,
And ſet a quiet life;
But when my tale was told,
Cauſeleſs I was controll'd,
By them that would have ſtrife.

The 126 *Pſalm.*

WHen as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought
From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extream,
His work was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart & thought;
So that we were
much like to them that uſe to dream.
2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyful men.

The heathen folk
were forced then for to confeſs

How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confeſs no leſs;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cauſe as we begun.
4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to deſarts
the flowing rivers ſend.

5 Full true it is,
that they which ſow in tears, indeed,
A time will come,
when they ſhall reap in mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious ſeed;
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy;
But their return
with joy they ſure ſhall ſee,
Their ſheaves home bring,
and not empaired be.

The 148 Pſalm.

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is ſo high,
Praiſe him in deed and word,
Above the ſtarry ſky.
2 And alſo ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praiſe him with glee.

3 Praiſe him both moon and ſun,
Which are both clear and bright;
The ſame of you be done,
Ye gliſtering ſtars of light:
4 And eke no leſs:
Ye heavens fair,
And clouds of the air,
His laud expreſs.

5 For at his word they were
All formed, as you ſee,
At his voice did appear
All things in their degree;
6 Which he ſet faſt:
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to laſt.

The School-maſter to his Scholar.

MY Child & Scholar, take good heed
unto the words that here are ſet:
And ſee thou do accordingly,
or elſe be ſure thou ſhalt be beat.

Firſt, I command thee God to ſerve,
then to thy Parents duty yie'd;
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Clothes unbutton'd do not uſe,
let not your hoſe ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readineſs,
waſh hands and face, or ſee not me.

Loſe not your Books, Ink-horns, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band;
Let Shooes be ty'd, pin Shirt-band cloſe,
keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken hoſ'd or ſhoo'd you go,
or ſlovenly in your aray,
Without a Girdle, or untruſſ'd,
then you and I muſt have a fray.

If that you cry, or talk aloud,
or books do rend, or ſtrike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you curſe, miſ-call or ſwear,
if that you pick, filch, ſteal or lye:
If you forget a Scholars part,
then muſt you ſure your points untye.

If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the ſame;
Or if you loiter in the ſtreets,
when we do meet, then look for blame.

Wherefore (my Child) behave thy ſelf
ſo decently at all aſſayes,
That thou maiſt purchaſe Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Maſters praiſe.

The

The firſt Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of theſe nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (0) called a Cipher. Now look how many of them ſtand together, in ſo many ſeveral places they muſt needs ſtand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the firſt place; and ſo go (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the ſecond place; the next the third place; and ſo forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is; every following place being greater by ten times than that next before: as (5) in the firſt place is but five, but in the ſecond place ten times five, that is five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thouſand, and in the fifth place fifty thouſand; and ſo thou mayſt proceed: As for example, the number thus placed, 1665. being this preſent year from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty five; and this number 5684. being this preſent year from the Creation (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand ſix hnndred eighty four. But my Book growing greater than I purpoſed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter ſooner than peradventure (thou mayeſt think) I promiſed.

Direction for the Ignorant.

FOr the better underſtanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertiſe thee thus much; Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the numbers above, ſo far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how *I* have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which *I*, for plainneſs ſake, ſtick not to call Chapters; therefore *I* begin my account five times, beſt anſwering (as *I* think) thy demands, when ſuch a one lived, or ſuch a thing was done? For thou commonly moveſt thy queſtion one of theſe five waies; either, how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Ægypt* and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkeſt is neareſt one of theſe times. If then thou findeſt the name as thou ſeekeſt, and the year ſet by it: look upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have ſet it down (as thou ſeeſt) in a diverſe Letter, according to the diverſity of the matter. If thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible or Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, ſeek it in the *Roman* or *Italica* Letter, which thou uſeſt to call the Latin Letter, and paſs over thoſe in the *Engliſh* Letter, for they concern not thy purpoſe. Again, If thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that wouldſt find ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeek only in the *Engliſh* Letter, paſſing over the other. And becauſe *I* deſire brevity, *I* have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Ægypt*, *Aſſyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou mayeſt eaſily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note that (y) alone ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (year). Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt Reading: Therefore read them ſo often, till thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other Engliſh.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and created ADAM *and Eve; their poſterity was born in the years after, as followeth:*

Year	*Year*
130 Seth.	874 Lamech.
253 Enoſh.	1066 Noah.
325 Kenan.	1556 Shem.
395 Mahalaleel.	1558 Japhet.
506 Jared.	1656 The univerſal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of *Shem*.
622 Enoch.	
686 Methuſelah.	

CHAP.

CHAP. II.
After the Flood.

Year
2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 The Tower of *Babel* built.
101 Reu.
163 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
262 Haran.
352 Abraham.
436 Ishmael.
452 Sodom *destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Jacob.
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Judah.
600 Dan.
601 Nephtali.
601 Asher.
602 Issachar.
602 Gad.
603 Zebulun.
604 Joseph.
619 Benjamin.
These twelve were the sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve tribes of *Israel*.
Minerba.
629 Pharez.
642 Hezron.
643 *Jacob* went into *Ægypt*,

Year
Where they were 215 years,
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Job.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 *Moses* delivered the children of *Israel* out of *Ægypt*, then was the Law given.

CHAP. III.
After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt.
40 *Joshua* brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, and raigned 18 years.
41 *Jubilees* began.
58 *Othoniel* judged *Israel* 40 years, whereof *Cushan* the Aramite oppressed them 18 years.
Rhadamanthus.
80 *Boaz* of *Rahab.*
90 *Ehud* and *Shamgar* judged 80 years, whereof *Eglon* the *Moabite* oppressed 18 years.
Tros ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40 years, whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 years.

Year.
198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.
218 *Gideon* judged 40 years, whereof the *Midianites* oppreſſed 7 years.
Theſeus.
28 Abimelech 3 y.
261 Tolah 23 y.
284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the *Ammonites* and *Philiſtins* oppreſſed 12 y.
Amazons Battel againſt Thebes.
311 *Ibſan* judged 7 y.
318 Elon 10 y.
Troy deſtroyed.
329 *Abdon* the Pirathonite 8 y.
336 *Samſon* 20 y. In the time of theſe 6 Judges the *Philiſtins* oppreſſed.
350 *Jeſſe* Father of *David* by *Obed*.
356 *Eli* the Prieſt 40 y.
397 *Samuel* and *Saul*, 40. y.
432 Brutus came into England, if the ſtory be true.
447 *David* raigned 40 years.
Nathan, *Aſaph*, *Haman* and *Jeduthun*, Prophets.
477 *Solomon* reigned 40 y. and 481, in his fourth year built the Temple before the birth of Chriſt, about 916. y.

CHAP. IV.

Before Chriſt.

939 Temple built.
900 Heſiod.

Year.
899 *Rehoboam* reigned over *Judah* 17 y.
882 Abijam 3 y.
878 Aſa 41 y.
838 Jehoſaphat 25 y.
813 Jehoram 8 y.
805 Ahaziah 1 y.
804 Athaliah 6 y.
798 Joaſh 40 y.
758 Amaziah 29 y.
Jonah propheſieth.
743 Rome built by Romulus upon four hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Eſquilinus, Aventinus; and after enlarged by Serbius Tullus, within the walls, with other three hills, Cœlius, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.
729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12 years.
725 Sardanapalus.
718 Ahaziah 25 y.
Kingdom of *Iſrael* void 22 years.
700 Numa Pompilius the ſecond Roman King.
615 Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.
Joel, *Hoſea*, *Amos*, and *Iſaiah* propheſied.
Tullus Hoſtilius the third Roman King.
677 *Joathan* over *Judah* 15 y.
Micaiah alſo propheſied.
662 Ahaz 15 y.
Hezekiah 29 y.

Sal-

Year
628 *Salmanaſſar* carried ten Tribes of Iſrael captive to *Babel*, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Iſrael ceaſed.
Merodach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Aſſur* to *Babel*.
626 Simonides.
Ariſtorenus.
Ancus Martius the fourth Roman King.
Archilochus, Zeleucus, Homer, Phalaris.
617 Manaſſeh 55 y.
Jeremiah propheſieth.
610 Sappho, Milo, Steſichorus, Epimenides.
564 Nebuchadnezzar.
562 Amon 2 y.
560 Joſiah 31 y.
Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* propheſie.
526 Jehojakim 11 y.
The Captivity, wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captives *Daniel* and many others into *Babylon*, began the third y. of *Jehojakim*.
Jeremiah continueth his propheſie in *Judah*.
Daniel propheſieth in *Babel*.
518 Zedekiah 11 y.
Ezekiel propheſieth.
507 *Jeruſalem* deſtroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into *Ægypt*, where *Jeremiah* propheſieth.

Year
Ezekiel continueth his propheſie in *Babel*.
501 Conſuls 2 yearly began in Rome.
495 Horatius Cocles.
494 Salathiel.
493 Dictators in Rome.
487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.
468 Zerubbabel.
466 Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Croeſus, Heraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, Seven Wiſemen, Piſiſtratus.
456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belſhazzer*, began the Empire of the Perſians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.
454 Temple began to be built.
The Hiſtory of *Ezra*.
Artachſheſhte, called of profane Writers *Cambyſes*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.
The Hiſtory of *Eſther*.
Ahaſhuerosh called *Darius Hyſtaſpes*.
444 He divorced *Vaſhti*, marryed *Eſther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.
431 Tribuni Militum.
425 *Darius* of *Perſia* called alſo *Artachſhaſte*, and of profane writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.
Haggai propheſieth.

Zacha-

Year

Zachariah propheſieth.

423 *Malachi* the laſt Prophet.

424 *Nehemiah* his ſtory, who builded the walls of Jeruſalem.

397 Battel Peloponneſiack, 27 years, till the Lacedemonians obercame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.

386 Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Aeſchilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Ariſtarchus, Euripedes, Herodotus, Ariſtobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Ageſilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Greeia, after the Thebanes had ſubdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Ariſtocles, Demoſthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophraſtus, Menander, Xenocrates.

344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 years.

332 *Alexander* the Great conquered *Perſia*; he entreated the Jews honourably, and reigned 12 years.

Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of *Alexander* was

Year

divided into four Captains, whereof *Syria* and *Ægypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and alwayes vexed the Jews.

Now beginneth the ſtory of the *Maccabees*.

301 Two Decii in Rome.

300 Zeno, Author of the Stoicks.

Aratus, Demetrius Phalereus.

288 *Ptolomy Philadelphus* cauſed ſeventy Interpreters to tranſlate the LAW into Greek.

283 Hetruria yielded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Cleanthes.

267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 y.

241 Battel African with Numidia.

237 Jeſus Sirach.

236 Nevius Plautus.

224 Antiochus magnus.

219 The ſecond battel of Carthage, becauſe that Hannibal had recobered Spain from Rome.

131 The third battel of Carthage, & was in three years utterly deſtroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Phariſees, Sadduces, and Eſſenes, began their Sects.

89 Civil war in Rome eight years between Marius and Sylla, becauſe Sylla being younger

Year
ponger, was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battel Mithridatick.
87 Tygranes King of Armenia.
65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.
57 Cicero Consul.
Britain entred upon by Julius Cesar.
47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperour 5 years.
44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.
42 *Octavius Augustus* Emperour 56 years.
34 *Herod* the Great, made King of Jury; After whose death, his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs. See *Luke* 3.1.
Temple again sumptuously builded by *Herod*.
CHRIST Born, in the 42 year of *Augustus*; From which beginneth our usual account.

CHAP. V.

After the birth of CHRIST.

16 *Tiberius* Emperour, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.
33 *Christ* crucified.
33 *Stephen* stoned.
42 *Paul* converted.
42 *Herod Agrippa* President in Jury: He beheaded *James*.

Year
42 *Matthew* wrote his Gospel.
44 *James* beheaded.
46 *Mark* preached in Egypt.
49 *Luke* wrote.
50 Epistle to the Galatians written from Antioch.
53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.
54 *Philip* Martyred.
51 Epistle to the Corinthians, from Ephesus.
51 To *Timothy* from Troas.
To *Titus* from Troas.
55 To Corinth from Philippi.
55 *Peters* first Epistle.
56 *Peters* second Epistle.
56 To the Romans from Corinth.
57 *Claudius Nero* Persecutor.
59 Epistles to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, from Rome.
61 Acts by *Luke* (now as is thought.)
63 *James* thrown down from a Pinnacle.
69 Epistle to *Timothy*.
69 *Paul* Martyred at Rome.
73 Jerusalem destroyed by *Vespasian* and *Titus*.
76 *Ignatius* Bishop of Antioch.
83 *Domitian* Emperour.
85 *Nicolaitan* Hereticks.
90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Apuleius.
93 *John* banished to Patmos, where (as is thought) he wrote

Year
his Gospel, and the Revelation.
67 *John* returned from Patmos to Ephesus.
100 *John* dyed.
114 *Pliny* writeth for the Christians.
133 Galen.
170 *Justinus* dyed a Martyr.
180 *Irenæus* of Lyons.
187 *England* received the Gospel.
202 Clemens Alexandrinus.
210 Tertullian.
219 Origen.
Year
249 Cyprian.
289 *Constantine* reigned in England.
307 Eusebius.
333 Athanasius.
347 Hilary.
347 Gregory Nazianzen.
371 *Ambrose* B. of Millain.
375 Hieronymus
400 Chrysostom.
409 Augustine.
414 Theodorer.
500 Goths conquered *Italy*; then increased Barbarism, and Papistry.

Directions for the unskilful.

IF thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it; thou must get the Alphabet, *viz.* the order of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly to know where every Letter stands; as (*b*) neer the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*u*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*), but if with (*bu*) see towards the end of that letter: and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters; All written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned Languages. Those with the *Italick* letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meerly English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it, is ever English: and is the interpreter of it in a more familar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together

together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*h*) is never pronounced, or end with (*iſm*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philoſophy, Chriſt, Baptiſm. But where I ſay they are Greek, I mean with ſome difference of termination; for they were brought from Greece to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly ſtampt, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our faſhion; as *Chriſt* is in Latine *Chriſtus*, in Greek *Chriſtos*; ſo Baptiſm in Latine *Baptiſmus*, in Greek *Baptiſmos*. The like muſt be obſerved for the Latine words, as thoſe that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remiſſion*, in Latine *creatio*, *remiſſio*. But touching the French we have ſome of them with difference, and ſome without; and thus thou ſhalt diſcern them; thoſe with difference are marked with this Star (*) as (*accompliſh*) in French (*accomplir*,) and therefore you ſhall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I referr thee from one word to another; as thus, in that word *Brigantine*, ſee *Barque*; then theſe two be of a ſignification, and ſo thou ſhalt learn variety of words.

When a word hath two ſignifications, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *Barque*, that is, a little Ship, is not ſo familiar, therefore I put down that: If I ſhould put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent Scholer will learn by practice ſoon from the primitive or original: I have therefore ſet down ſome few of the hardeſt, yet ſome rules for them thou ſhalt find in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but, being well known, I omit them.

Abandon caſt away
abba father
abbeſſe abbaeſſe, Miſtreſs of a Nunnery.
abbreviate ſhort
abbridge ſee abbreviate
abut by unto
abecedary the Order of the Letters, or he that uſeth them
abett maintain
abominable
abhor
abject baſe
abjure renounce
aboliſh make void
abricot * a kind of fruit
aboord
abrogate ſee aboliſh
abſolve pardon
abſolute perfect
abſolution forgiveneſs
abſtinence reſtraining
abſtract ſee abbreviate
abſurd fooliſh
accent tune
accept take liking

acceſs free comming to
acceſſary partaker
accident befal
accommodate fit to
accompliſh * finiſh
account * to reckon
accord * agreement
accurate cunning
accrew * grown
aſcertain * make ſure
achieve ſee accompliſh
acorn
active nimble
actual in act
acute witty
addict given to
adieu farewel
addreſs prepare, direct
adjacent lying to
adjourn deferr
adjure make to ſwear
adminiſter govern or ſerve
admire marvel at
admiral chief by Sea
admiſſion receiving
adopt take for his child
adore worſhip
adorn beautifie
adverſe contrary
advertiſe give knowledge
adulation flattery
adulterate counterfeit
advocate atturney
advowſon patronage
aduſtion burning
affable ready and curteous in ſpeech
affect earneſtly deſire
affinity kin by marriage
affirmative abouching
affiance truſt
affiance betrothed
agent doer
aggravate make grievous
agility nimbleneſs
agony heavy paſſion
alacrity cheerfulneſs
alarm ſound to the battel
alien ſtranger
alienation eſtranging
alight
alledge * bring proof
alliance kindred or league
alluſion pointing to
allude to point to
aliment nouriſhment
alms
almighty
alphabet order of letters
altercation debate
allegory ſimilitude
allegiance obedience
altitude height
allegation alledging
Ambaſſadour meſſenger
ambiguous doubtful
ambition deſire to honor
ambuſhment privy train
amorous full of love
amplifie enlarge
anatomy gr. cutting up
anathema accurſed
andiron
anguiſh grief
anchor
animate encourage
annually yearly
animadverſion noting

anti-

antichriſt againſt Chriſt
antedated foꝛe-dated
anticipation pꝛeventing
angle coꝛner
antickly diſguiſedly
annihilate make void
anceſtor foꝛe-father
annulliſie ſee annihilate
aphoriſm general rule
apoſtate backſlider
apoſtaſie falling away
amen ſo be it
apoſtle gr. ſee ambaſſadour
apology gr. defence
apocalyps gr. rꝛvelatioo
alpha gr. the firſt Gꝛeek letter
apothecary
apocrypha not of authoꝛity
apparent in ſight
appeach accuſe
appeal to ſeek to a higher Judge
appertain to belong
appurtenant } belonging
appurtenance }
appetite deſire to eat
application applying to
appoſe ask queſtion
appoſition appoſing
approbation allowing
approve allow
approach come nigh
appropriate make his own
apt fit
arbiter } umpire
arbitrator }
arbitriment judgement
arch gr. chief
archangel gr. chief angel
Archbiſhop chief biſhop
architect chief-builder
argent ſilver
argue to reaſon
arithmetick gr. Art of numbering
ark ſhip
armory houſe of armour
arraign
arrive * come to land
arrerages * debt unpaid
artificer handicrafts-man
artificial woꝛkman-like
articulate jointed
aſcend go up
aſcertain * aſſure
aſſent agrꝛement
aſcent a going up
aſcribe gibe to
askew aſquint
aſpect looking upon
aſpire climb up
aſperate rough
aſpiration bꝛeathing
aſſay * pꝛobe
aſſail ſet upon
aſſault ſee aſſail
aſſertion affirming
aſſiduity continuance
aſſeveration earneſt affirming
aſſign appoint
aſſignation appointment
aſſizes
aſſiſtance help
aſſociate accompany
aſtrictive } binding
aſtringent }
aſtronomy gr. } knowledge of the
aſtrology } ſtars

atheiſt

atheiſt without God
atheiſm the opinion of the Atheiſt
attach ſeize upon
attaint * convict of crime
attainder * a conviction
attempt * ſet upon
attentive hardy
attribute give to
avarice covetouſneſs
audacious bold
audience hearing
auditor hearer or officer of accounts
audible eaſie to be heard
averr avouch
augment to encreaſe
avouch affirm with earneſtneſs
authentical gr. of authority
autumn the harveſt
axiom a certain principle
Balance a pair of ſcales
bayliff
bankrupt bankrout
banquet
baptiſt a baptizer
baptiſm
barbarian rude perſon
barbariſm barbarouſneſs
barque * a ſmall ſhip
barreter a contentious perſon
barreſter allowed to give counſel
barter to bargain
battery beating
balm
beatitude bleſſedneſs
beguile deceive
beneficial profitable
benevolence good-will
benign favourable
benignity bounty
bereft deprived
beſiege
biere
biſhop overſeer
blanch to make white
blaſpheme gr. ſpeaking ill of God
blood
bear
beaſt
boat
bough
bought
bonnet cap
bracelets
bracer
brief
brigandine coat of defence
brigantine ſee *barque*
brandiſh * to make a ſwaord bright
breath
brothel keeper of a houſe of baudry
bruiſe
bruit
buggery conjunction with one of the ſame kind
burgeſs a head man of a Town
build
Callidity craftineſs
capacity conceit or receit
cancel to undo
canon gr. Law
canonize make a ſaint
capital deadly, or great

capi-

capitol State-house
capitulate
captious catching
captive prisoner
captivate make subject
carbuncle k. disease or stone
carnality fleshliness
casualty chance
castigation chastisement
catalogue gr. bead-roll
cathedral gr. Church, chief in the Diocess
catholick universal
cauldron
caution warning
celebrate make famous
celestial heavenly
celerity swiftness
censure correction
censor corrector
centurion captain
cease
cement
center middest
ceremony
certain
certifie
cerus white lead
cistern
character the fashion of a letter
chaunt * sing
champian plain field
chambering lightness
charter a grant, performing
chamberlain
chariot
chancery
chivalry Knight-hood
chief
cherubin order of angels
chirography gr. hand-writing
Christ anointed
chirurgion gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger
chronicle gr. history
chronographer g. history-writer
chronology gr. history of times
church faithful people
crystal gr. glass
cider drink made of apples
cinamon
circle
circuit
citron
city
citizen
circumcise to cut about the privy skin
circumference round circuit
circumlocution circumference of speech.
circumvent prevent
civet
civil
clamorous ready to speak ill
clemency gentleness
client he that is defended
cockatrice k. of beast
collect gather
colleague companion
collation recital
coadjutor helper
cogitation thought
collusion deceit
column one side of a page divided
comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commencement a beginning
comet gr. blazing ſtar
commentary expoſition
commodious profitable
commotion rebellion
communicate made partaker
communion fellow-ſhip
compact join together
compendious ſhort
competitor he that ſtandeth with me for an office
compile gather and make
complexion
complices colleagues
compoſe make
compoſition agrément
comprehend contain
compriſe ſee comprehend
concoct to digeſt meat
concord agrée
concordance agrément
competent conbenient
compromit to make agrée
concavity hollowneſs
compulſion force
conceal
conception conceiving in the womb
concupiſcence deſire
concur agree together
condeſcend agrée unto
condign worthy
conduct guiding
confeſſion compounding
confederate ſee compact
confer talk together
conference communication
confidence truſt
confirm eſtabliſh
confiſcate forfeiture of goods
conflict battel
confound overthrow
congeal harden
congeſtion a heaping up
congregate gather together
congruity ſee concord
conjunction joyning together
conjecture gueſs
conſent { agrément / harmony }
conſequence following
conſecrate to make holy
conſequent following
conſerve keep
conſiſt ſtand
conſolation comfort
conſiſtory a place of civil judgment
conſort ſee conſent
conſpire agree for ill
conſtrue expound
conſult take counſel
contagious that corrupteth
contemplation meditation
continence modeſt abſtaining
contract make ſhort
contradiction gain-ſaying
contribute beſtow
contrite ſorrowful
contrition ſorrow
convert turn
convict proved guilty
convent bring before
converſe company with
convocation calling together
convulſion
copartner fellow
copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body
corporal bodily
corrosive fretting
correspondent answerable
corrigible easily corrected
corroborate strengthen
covert hiding place
costive bound in body
cosmography gr. description of the world
counterpoise make lebel
countermand command contrary
compunction pricking
coffin a basket or Corp-chest
creed the belief
credence belief
credulous easie to believe
criminous faulty
crucifie fasten to a cross
crocodile kind of beast.
culpable blame-worthy
cubite a foot and a half
cup-boord
cursatile turning fast over
cymbal an instrument
clyster or a glister
cypress
Deacon gr. prohider for the poor
debility weakness
deaf that cannot hear
damage loss
decent comly
decline fall away
decision cutting away
decorum comelines
decipher describe
dedicating a deboting
deduct taken out
defect want
deflower to dishonour
defraud deceive
deformed ill shapen
define shew what it is
degenerate be unlike his Ancestors
dehort move from
deity God-head
deifie make like God
delectation delight
delicate dainty
delude deceive
deluge great flood
delusion mockery
demonstrate shew plainly
denizon freeman
denounce declare a sentence against
depend hang upon
deportation carrying away
depose put from
deprive or oppose
depute appoint
deride mock
derive fetch from
derivation take from another
derogate or detract
describe set forth
descend go down
desart wilderness
desist leave off
detest hate greatly
detect bewray
detract take from
detriment loss
detrude thrust from
devote given unto
dexterity aptness

diabolical deuilish
diadem crown
diet manner of food
dialogue gr. conference
defame
defamation a slandering
difficult hard
diocess gr. jurisdiction
diocesan that hath jurisdiction
digest bring in order, see concoct
dignitie worthines
digress turn from
dilate enlarge
direct guide
dimunition lessening
disburse * lay out money
discend see descend
disciple scholar
discipline instruction
dissent disagree
discern see
disclose discouer
discord disagreement
discuss examine, or dissolue
dis-joyn unjoyn
distranchise take away freedom
dismiss let pass
disloyal disobedient
disparagement inequalitie of birth.
dispense set free
disperse send abroad
dispeople to unpeople a place
discent from our ancestors
dissimilitude unlikelines
dissolve unloose
dissolute careles
dissonant disagreeing
distinguish put difference
dice
disable make unable
disability unableness
disanul make void
disputable questionable, or doubtful
define
discomfit put to flight
discomfiture a putting to flight
discipher lay open
digestion bringing into Order
digressio r g oing from the matter
difficultie hardnes
dimension measuring
direction Ordering
dissimulation dissembling
discourse
dismember piece one part from another
disposition natural inclination, or setting in order
dissipation scattering
dissolution breaking
distillation distilling or dropping down
distinct differing
distinction making a difference
divulgate ma e common
dispoil take away by violence
display spread abroad
distracted troubled in mind
distribution division
disturb disquiet
dissuade se dehort
ditty the matter of a song
divert turn from
divine heavenly

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine
diuturnity daylineſs
doctrine Learning
dolour grief
dolorous grievous
docility eaſineſs to be taught
dolphin kind of fiſh
domeſtical at home
dominion } rule
domination }
Eclipſe gr. failing
eccleſiaſtical belonging to the Church
edict commandment
edifice building
education bringing up
edition putting forth
effect a thing to be done
effectual forcible
effeminate womaniſh
efficacy force
effuſion pouring forth
egreſs forth going
election choice
elect choſen
elegance fine ſpeech
elephant k. of beaſts
emroids k. of diſeaſe
elevate lift up
embleme gr. picture
emmet, or piſmire
empire government
encroach
ennarration declaration
encounter ſet againſt
enduce move
enhance make greater
enimity } hatred
enmity }
enchant * bewitch
enfranchiſe * make free
enflame burn
engrage preſs upon
enſign flag of war
enormous out of ſquare
enterr lay in the earth
enterlace put between
environ compaſs about
ephah k. of meaſure
epitaph gr. the writing on a Tomb
epitomy gr. the brief of a book
epitomize gr. to make an epitomy
epiſtle gr. a letter ſent
epiſcopal biſhop-like
epicure given to pleaſure
epilogue concluſion
equinoctial when the dayes and nights are equal
erect ſet up
erroneous full of errour
eſcheat forfeit
eſſence ſubſtance
eſtimate eſteem
eternal everlaſting
evangeliſt bringer of good tydings
evict overcome
eunuch gr. gelded or great Officer
evocation calling forth
exaſperate whet on
exact perfect, or require with extremity
exoggerate heap up
exaltation advancing
except

excurſion running out
exceed
excell
exchequer offfce of receipt
exclaim cry out
execrable curſed
execute perfoꝛm
excrement dung
exempt frée
exemplifie enlarge
exhibit put up
exile baniſh
exorciſt gr. conjurer
expedient fit
expel put out
expend lay out
expedition haſte
expect look foꝛ
expire end
explicate declare
exploit enterpꝛiſe
expulſion dꝛiving out
exquiſite perfect
extend ſpꝛead foꝛth
extenuate leſſen
extol advance
extort wꝛing out
extract dꝛaw out
extemporal } ſudden
extemporary }
Fabulous feigned
fact deed
faction dibiſion
factious that maketh dibiſion
facility eaſineſs
falkoner
fallacy deceit
fantaſie
fatal by deſtiny
feſtival feaſt day
feſtivity mirth
female } the ſhe
feminine }
fertil fruitful
fervent hot
feaver ague
figurative by ſigns
finally laſtly
firmament ſkie
flagon great wine-pot
flexible eaſily bent
flegm one of the humoꝛs
flux diſeaſe of ſcouring
fornication uncleanneſs between ſingle perſons
fortification ſtrengthening
fountain head-ſpꝛing
fortitude baliantneſs
fragments relicks
fragility bꝛittleneſs
fragrant ſweet ſmelling
fraternity bꝛother-hood
fraudulent deceitful
frequent often
frivolous vain
frontlet k. head attire
fructifie make fruitful
fruſtrate make void
frugal thꝛifty
fugitive runnagate
function calling
funeral burial
furbiſher dꝛeſſer
furious raging
future time to come
Garboyl buꝛly-buꝛly
garner coꝛn-chamber
gemm pꝛetious ſtone

genti-

gentility } gentry
generosity }
gentile heathen
generation off-spring
gender
genealogy generation
genitor father
geometry gr. art of measuring
gesture
ginger
gourd kind of plant
gorget
gorgeous
gospel glad tidings
gradation by steps
graduate that hath taken degree
gratifie to pleasure
gratis * freely
guardian * keeper
gulph deep pool
gyves fetters
hability }
or } ableness
ability }
habitable fit to dwell in
habit apparel
harbinger sent before to prepare
harmony gr. musick
hallelujah praise to the Lord
heraulds Kings messengers
haughty lofty
hebrew from Heber's stock
heathen see gentile
helmet head-piece
heretick } that holds heresie
heretical }
Homage worship
hosanna save I pray thee
horror fearful sorrowful
hostage pledge
host army
hostility hatred
humane gentle
humidity moysture
hymn gr. song
hypocrite gr. dissembler
hysope
Ideot gr. unlearned
idolatry gr. false worship
jealous
Jesus Saviour
ignominy reproach
illegitimate unawfully born
illusion mockery
imbecillity weakness
imbark
immediate next to
imitation following
immoderate without measure
immortal everlasting
impeach accuse
immunity freedom
impediment lett
imperial belonging to the Crown
imperfection unperfectness
impenitent unrepentant
impiety ungodliness
impose lay upon
impression Printing
impudent shamless
impugn disprove
impute
impunity without punishment
impropriation making proper
immanity beastly cruelty
importune to be earnest with
imperious desirous to rule

inceſſantly earneſtly
inquiſition ſearching
incenſe ſ. of offering
incenſe to ſtir up
incident happning
inchant * bewitch
inclination moving
incline lean unto
incumber trouble
incommodious hurtful
incompatible unſufferable
incongruity without agreement
incontinent preſently, or unchaſt
incur run into
indemnity without loſs
indignity unworthineſs
indignation hatred
induce move
induction bringing in
indurate harden
infamous ill reported
infection corrupting
infer bring in
infernal belonging to hell
infirmity weakneſs
inflammation inflaming
infinite without number
influence a flowing in
inform give notice
ingrave carve
ingredience entrance
inhabite dwell in
inhibit forbid
inhibition forbidding
injunction committing
injurious wrongful or hurtful
innovate make new
innovation making new
inordinate out of order
inſinuate creep in
inſpire breath into
inſolent proud
inſtigation provoking
inſtitute appoint
intercept prevent
interceſſion going between, or making intreaty
interchange exchange
intercourſe mutual accels
intereſt loan
interline write between
intermeddle deal with
intermingle mingle with
intermiſſion a ceaſing
interpreter expounder
interrogation a queſtion, asking
interrupt break off
intricate intwrapped
introduction entrance
intrude to thruſt in violently
invincible not to be won
irruption breaking in
irrevocable not to be recalled
irreprehenſible without reproof
Iſraelite of Iſrael
judicial belonging to judgement
jubile year of joy
juror ſworn man
juice
juſtifie approve
Lapidarie skilful in ſtones
largeſs liberality
laſcivious wanton
laud praiſe
laurel bay-tree
laxative looſe
legacy gift by will, or ambaſſage
legion hoaſt

legate

legate ambaſſage
legerdemain light-handed
leproſie k. of diſeaſe
libertine looſe in religon
lethargy k. of drowſie diſeaſe
licentious taking liberty
lieutenant deputy
limitation appointment
literature learning
linge[illegible] Shoo-makers thread
linguiſt skilful in tongues
litigious quarrellous
lore law
lotterie * caſting of lots
loyal obedient
lunatick wanting of wits
Magician uſing witchcraft
magiſtrate gobernour
magnanim[illegible] of a great mind
magnificence ſumptuouſneſs
maladie diſeaſe
malicious
male-contented diſcontented
malign hating
manacles fetters
manger
maranatha accurſed
manumiſs ſet free
march go in arrap
mart fair
martial warlik
marches bozders
margent edge of a book
marrow
martyr gr. witneſs
matron antient woman
matrice womb
mature ripe
mechanical gr. handy-craft
mediocrity meaſure
medicine
mercement
mediator advocate
mercer
mercy
meditate muſe
monſtrous defiled
melancholy gr. humour of ſolitarineſs
melodious ſweet ſounding
meritorious that deſerveth
method gr. ozder
metaphor gr. ſimilitude
miniſtration miniſtring
militant warring
minority under-age
monaſtry colledg of monks
miraculous marbellous
mirrour * a looking glaſs
mitigate aſſwage
mixtion mingling
mixture *idem*
mobility mobing
modeſt ſober
moderate temperate
modern of our times
moity half
moment weight oz ſudden
momentary ſudden
monarch gr. one ruling all
moote argue
monument antiquity
morality civil behabiour
mortal ¦that endeth
mortuary due foz the dead
motive cauſe mobing
mortifie
mountain great hill.

munition.

munition defence
mutable changeable
muſtachio's upper lips hair
malmſey
muſe goddeſs of learning
mutation change
myrrhe h. of ſweet gum
myſtical that hath a myſtery in it
myſtery hidden ſecret
Native born
narration declaration
near
neceſſity
navigation ſailing
necromancy gr. black art
nerve ſinew
negligence
neuter of neither ſide
Nicolaitan gr. an Heretick from Nicolas
nephew
nonage underage
non-ſuit not following
novice
notifie give knowledge
numeration numbring
nutriment nouriſhment
obeyſance obedience
oblation offering
oblique crooked
oblivious forgetful
obſtinate froward
obſcure dark
obſtruction ſtopping
obtuſe dull
occidental belonging to the Weſt
odious hateful
odour ſmell
odoriferous ſweet ſmelling
officious dutiful
Olivet place of Olives
omnipotent almighty
operation working
opportunity fitneſs
oppoſe ſet against
opprobrious reproachful
ordure dung
original beginning
oracle a ſpeech from God
ordination ordaining
orphan without parents
orthography gr. true writing
oſtentation boaſting
overplus more then needeth
Pacifie quiet
pamphlet ſmall treatiſe
pantofle a ſlipper
paradiſe a place of pleaſure
paraphraſe gr. expoſition
paramour amorous Lady
parable ſimilitude
parcel
parget
partial
partition diviſion
paſſion ſuffering
paſſeover one of the Jews feaſts
pathetical gr. behement
patriarch gr. chief father
patrimony fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavilion tent
paucity fewneſs
pavement
peccavi I have offended

peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowful
pentecoſt gr. Whitſuntide
perceive
peregrination journying in a ſtrange-land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perilous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, grief
perſecute
perſiſt } continue
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partake
pervert overthrow
peruke hair laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that ſect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick
phraſe gr. form of ſpæch
phrenſie gr. madneſs
philoſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pigeon
pirate ſea-robber
piety godlineſs
pillage ſpoil in war
pilot * Maſter-guider of a ſhip
plaintiff the complainant
planet gr. wandring-ſtar
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fulneſs
plume feather
plurality more then one
policy
poitrel ornament for a horſe-breaſt
poet gr. a verſ-maker
poetreſs a woman-poet
poliſh deck
pollute defile
pomegranat k. of fruit
ponderous weighty
popu'ous full of people
poſtſcript written after
protract defer
popular pleaſing the people
preamble foreſpæch
precept command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſs
predominant ruling
preface ſæ preamb'e
prejudice hurt
prejudicated foreſtalled
premunire forfeiture of goods
preparative preparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative priviledge
presbytery gr. elder ſhip
preſcript decree
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive firſt
priority firſt in place
priſtine old

probation allowance
prodigious monstrous
proceed go on
profound deep
profane ungodly
prognosticate foze-tell
progeny off-spring
prohibit forbid
prologue see preface
prolix tedious
prompt ready
promulgation see publication
propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie
propose propound
propriety property
prorogue put off
prostitute set open foz uncleanness
propheſie fozetell oz expound
prophet gr. he that prophesieth
prospect a sight afarr off
prowes valiantnes
prose the writing that is not verse
proselyte gr. stranger converted
prostrate fall down
protect defend
provocation proboking
provident fozeseeing
prudence wisdom
psalm heavenly song
psalmograph } writer of
psalmist } Psalms
psalter book of Psalms
publish set abroad
publick open
publican toll-gatherer
publication publishing
purgatory place of purging
pursuit following
puissant powerfull
put. efie corrupt
Quadrangle four-cornered
quadrant four-squared
queach thick heap
quintessence the chief vertue
quotidian daily
Rapacity
rapine violent catching
ratifie establish
real unfeigned
receipt
receit
recognisance acknowledgement
recoil go back
reconcile bring into favour
recreate refresh
redeem buy again
redemption buying again
refection refreshing
reflection casting back
referr put ober
refuge succour
regenerate born again
regiment government
register calender
reject cast away
rejoynder
reiterate repeat
relate repozt
relation repozting
relapse backsliding
relaxation refreshing
relinquish forsake
remit forgive
remiss lose
remorse prick of conscience
renovate renew

renounce

renounce * forſake
repaſt food
repel put back
repeal call back
repoſe put truſt in
repreſs put down
repulſe putting back
repugnancy contrariety
repugnant contrary
repute account
reſign give over
reſtauration reſtoring
reſume take again
revoke call back
rhetorick Art of eloquence
rhetorician gr. skilfull in Rhetorick
rheum gr.
rogue
ruinous ready to fall
rudiment firſt inſtruction
rupture breach
ruſtical clownish
Sabbath reſt
ſacrilege Church-robbing
ſacrament holy ſign, or oath
ſacrifice
ſadducee ſ. of ſectary
ſafeguard ſafe-keeping
ſaint holy one
ſanctification holineſs
ſalubrity wholeſomneſs
ſanctity } holineſs
ſanctimony }
ſanctuary holy place
ſandals gr. ſlippers
ſapience wiſdom
ſatiety fulneſs
ſatyre nipping verſe
ſaturity fulneſs
ſavage wild
ſauce
ſcalp pate
ſcarifie launce a ſore
ſcepter ſign of rule
ſchiſm breach
ſchiſmatick that moveth a ſchiſm
ſcripture writing
ſcruple doubt
ſcrupulous full of doubts
ſcourges
ſcurrility ſaucy ſcoffing
ſeclude ſhut out
ſectary ſee ſchiſmatick
ſecondary the ſecond
ſeduce deceive
ſedulity diligence
ſeigniory Lordſhip
ſeminary a nurſery
ſenator Alderman
ſenſible eaſily felt
ſenſe
ſenſual brutiſh
ſepulchre grave
ſequel following
ſequeſter to remove from, or diſplace
ſervice
ſergeant
ſervitude bondage
ſervile ſlaviſh
ſeverity ſharpneſs
ſex kind
ſignificant plainly ſignifying
ſimplicity plainneſs
ſiniſter unhappy
ſituation placing

ſlaughter
ſluce
ſluce
ſoar mount high
ſociable fellow-like
ſolace
ſolution unloſing
ſociety fellowſhip
ſolicit move
ſummary briefe
ſophiſter cabill
ſorcery
ſoveraign chief
ſpacious large
ſpecifie ſignifie
ſpecial
ſpicery
ſpleen gr. milt
ſpongeous like a ſponge
ſpruce
ſquinancy R. of diſeaſe
ſtation ſtanding
ſtability ſureneſs
ſtillatory a diſtilling place
ſtipendiary that ſerveth for wages
ſtudious diligent
ſtyle manner of ſpeech
ſubmiſs lowly
ſuborn procure a falſe witneſs
ſubſcribe write under
ſubſtract } take from
ſubtract }
ſubſtitute deputy
ſubtle crafty
ſubverſion overthrowing
ſucceed follow
ſuggeſt
ſulphur brimſtone
ſummarily briefly
ſuperficies upper ſide
ſuperfluous needleſs
ſuperſcription writing above
ſupplant overthrow
ſupport bear up
ſuppoſition ſuppoſing
ſuppreſs
ſuperiour higher
ſupremacy chiefdom
ſurcharge overcharge
ſurmount exceed
ſurcingle
ſuſpence
ſurplus ſee overplus
ſurvive overlive
ſynagogue place of aſſembly
ſycophant tale-bearer
ſynode generall aſſembly
Tabernacle tent
temerarious raſh
temerity raſhneſs
temperature temperateneſs
temperate keeping a mean
temperance ſobriety
temple a Church
tempeſtuous boyſterous
temporize to ſerve the time
temporary for a time
terreſtrial earthly
tenuity ſmalneſs
tetrarch gr. governor of a fourth part
tenure hold
termination ending
thwite ſhave
timerous fearful
tertian every other day
teſtification witneſsing

theolo-

theology gr. divinity
thyme L. herb
tractable easie to handle
tractate a treatise
tragedy a solemn play
tradition delivering from one to another
traffique bargaining
transfigure change
transitory soon pass away
tranquillity quietness
transfer conboy over
transform transfigure
transgress break
translate turn
transport carry over
transpose change
triangle three-cornered
tribunal judgement-seat
tripartite three-fold
trivial common
tribe company
tromp deceive
triumph great joy
triumphant rejoicing for the conquest
tribute
truce peace
turbulent
tympany L. dropsie
Vacant void
valour courage
vanquish overcome
vapour moysture
vendible salable
venerable worshipful
verifie make verses
venereal fleshly
vesture } garment
vestiment }
vice
vicious
view
vincible
victorious that hath gotten many victories
vineyard orchard of Grapes
vigilant watchful
visitation going to see
vision sight
ulcer bile
union unity
unite joyn
universal general
urine stale
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling
volubility swiftness
voluptuous given to pleasure
urbanity curtesie
usurp take unlawful authority
utility profit
vulgar common
wages
wager
weight
wrought

FINIS.

To the Reader.

IF, notwithſtanding my former Reaſons in the Preface, thou doubteſt that thy little Child may have ſpoiled his Book before it be learned; thou mayeſt fitly divide it at the latter end of the ſecond Book, or thou mayeſt reſerve fair theſe writing Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardneſs of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children: plentiful experience in very young ones (I believe him that hath tryed) doth dayly confute thee. Therefore to diſlike before thou haſt either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be raſh or unkind.

Farewel.

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a b c d e f ff g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t tt v u w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V W X Y Z.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust: O quicken thou me, according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my ways, and thou heardest me: O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy Commandments, and so shall I talk of thy wondrous works.

My soul melteth away for very heaviness, comfort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou me to make much of thy Law.

I have chosen the way of Truth, and thy Judgments have I laid before me.

I have stuck unto thy Testimonies; O Lord, confound me not.

I will run the way of thy Commandments, when thou hast set my heart at liberty.

LONDON,
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